

Daily Worker Conference Tonight, Webster Hall

The Argentine 'Revolt'
By James S. Allen
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FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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Last Drive on Connally Bill

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The trade union movement prepared today for a last-ditch drive against the final passage of a drastic, punitive version of the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill which was approved by House and Senate conferees.

Public Hearing Called by WLB On Mine Crisis

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UP).—The War Labor Board today called a public hearing for tomorrow to air the coal wage controversy but northern bituminous operators still sought to salvage an agreement from the faltering negotiations with John L. Lewis.

The Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association, representing approximately one third of the northern soft coal operators, tonight broke away from the Appalachian Coal Conference and prepared to conclude a wage agreement with Lewis.

NEAR ACCORD

The announcement was made by Charles O'Neill, President of the Pennsylvania Association, who previously had acted as spokesman for the northern Appalachian operators. "We have about reached an accord," O'Neill said, commenting on his conference today with UMW President John L. Lewis.

The Board's order, signaling the formal resumption of the case, was issued coincident with multiple evidence that the long-threatened split between Northern and Southern operators was about to flare into the open.

Southern operators were emphatic that they still viewed the discussions as hopelessly deadlocked, although Edward E. Burke, their spokesman, acknowledged that

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Judge's Dictum on Communism Scored

The statement of Supreme Court Justice John F. Carew that Communism was "illegal" was denounced yesterday by leaders of the New York Communist Party as "irresponsible" and helpful to the pro-Nazis.

In a joint statement, Israel Amter, Chairman, and Gilbert Green, secretary, of the party organization, termed Justice Carew's statement "without basis in law" and declared that the Judge was seeking to proscribe a political party "by a reckless judicial dictum."

Justice Carew made the statement Tuesday in the course of charging the jury in the \$250,000 libel suit of Dr. Jerome Davis against the Saturday Evening Post. The Post had carried an article by Benjamin Stolberg in which Dr. Davis was said to be a Communist. The text of the statement follows:

"Justice Carew's statement that 'no man has a legal right to be a Communist' is totally irresponsible, without basis in law and plays into the hands of the pro-Nazi by adopting their discredited 'anti-Communist' line."

"We did not enter the litigation during which Justice Carew made

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Okla. Court on Communists

"The Bill of Rights belongs to all of the people, and not merely to Communists or other unpopular minorities. It may be invoked at the moment by them, but its protecting arm is thrown about every citizen. If we let down the bars to make it easier to convict Communists, then the bars will be down as to all other citizens. All people benefit when the courts insist on the maintenance of free speech and other constitutional liberties for men we dislike." (From the decision of the Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma in the case of Alan Shaw, Feb. 17, 1943.)

Slav Journalists Ask Partisan Aid

BERNE, June 9.—A meeting of the Union of Yugoslav Journalists in London has called for maximum help to the heroic Yugoslav freedom fighters, says the radio "Free Yugoslavia" on June 9.

The stand taken by the Yugoslav Journalists in London, states the broadcast, is welcomed by the many journalists fighting in the ranks of the People's Liberation Army and partisan detachments.

Vladimir Dedijer, Stane Balen, Oveselin Masles, Stojan Cerovich, Radolub Colakovich and many other journalists have already placed themselves at the disposal of the Peoples Liberation Army and under the most difficult conditions write articles for the free press which appears on the liberated and occupied territory of Yugoslavia.

They will be glad to know that their efforts and abilities for the cause of the Yugoslav people's liberation struggle are thus being strengthened.

Col. Svoboda Honored by Benes

MOSCOW, June 9 (UP).—Colonel Svoboda, commander of Czechoslovak forces in Russia, and 90 of his officers and men have been awarded the Czechoslovak military cross by President Eduard Benes for successful execution of orders in fighting against the Germans and for valor and heroism, the Tass news agency reported today.

Ultimatum Given to Pantelleria; Soviets Destroy 150 Nazi Planes

Hit Terror Against Coast Mexicans

Charging that the mob violence of American servicemen against so-called zoot-suiters last week-end in Los Angeles was the culmination of a campaign of terror against the Mexican population in that city inspired by certain law enforcement officials, the Hearst press and the Sinarquists, the Council for Pan American Democracy yesterday wired to Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Mgr. Francis J. Hays of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information and Paul V. McNutt of the War Relocation Commission urging immediate federal action to put an end to the hysterical persecution of persons of Mexican descent in Los Angeles County.

Cacchione to See Dodgers on Ban

By Nat Low

For the first time in the history of the fight to end the disgraceful ban on Negro players in the major leagues, an elected representative of the people will visit a big league ball club urging the immediate signing of Negro stars to the team.

This will happen tomorrow when City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione will lead a delegation of four to the office of the Brooklyn Dodgers carrying petitions with the signatures of ten thousand Dodger fans urging Branch Rickey, president of the team, to "bring a pennant to Brooklyn by signing Negro stars."

Councilman Cacchione will visit the office of the Dodgers at 315 Montague St., together with Miss Lillian Ross, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Young Communist League; Tully Williams, chairman of the same organization, and Nat Low, sports editor of the Daily Worker.

The petitions which the delegation will hand to the Dodgers have been collected during the past month by the YCL. A bit over ten thousand have already been gotten and many thousands more will be brought up shortly.

Said Councilman Cacchione yesterday after receiving the invitation to visit the offices of the Dodgers: "We citizens of Brooklyn are

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10% Roll-Back on Butter in Effect

The 10 per cent roll-back in butter prices which goes into effect today throughout the country brings the price down five cents a pound. In New York City butter will now cost 52 instead of 57, the Office of Price Administration revealed here yesterday.

Meanwhile, the price of eggs was boosted two cents a dozen due to seasonal changes. Large Grade A eggs costing 53 cents will be 55. The roll-back in butter is the first action taken to bring prices into line. Similar roll-backs are expected in coffee and five cuts of meat through the use of subsidies. The roll-back is being fought bitterly by Congressional reactionaries as well as food trusts.

In his April 6 executive order, the President promised that unduly high prices would be reduced by means of subsidies. The roll-back in butter is the first such action.

Trade unions and consumer organizations are asking that all prices be rolled-back to Sept. 15 1942 levels instead of the prices on seven food items now contemplated.

The roll-back on butter, coffee and meat which was to have taken place by June 1, has been blocked by Congressional reactionaries who want to wreck the entire price control structure.

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Hammer 6 Key Enemy Bases

LONDON, Thursday, June 10 (UP).—Striking at six German airdromes on the Eastern Front Tuesday night, in its campaign to break up preparations for a giant enemy offensive, the Red Air Force damaged or destroyed between 150 and 180 planes at a cost of 21 of its own craft, the Moscow radio reported today.

Radio Moscow revealed also that the Germans had thrown 70 planes, in three waves, against Volkovo, 80 miles southeast of Leningrad on the Leningrad-Moscow railroad, and said that 24 of them had been downed.

Attacking by daylight Tuesday in a blow at the anchor position of the Russians along the Volkhov River Front, the Germans met a wall of anti-aircraft fire and powerful fighter plane resistance, Moscow said, with the result that damage was confined to four homes. Two Russian planes were lost, it was said.

Russian and German reports agreed that the Eastern Front air war was approaching its crescendo in preparation for the summer campaign.

Byrnes' Plans Disturb Labor

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UP).—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes today "drafted" Bernard L. Baruch to serve as his "right-hand man."

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 9.—CIO leaders and Senators who pioneered in the fight for over-all planning and direction of the home front were seriously disturbed today at the course being followed by James F. Byrnes, head of the newly created Office of War Mobilization. Byrnes indicated at a press conference today that the emphasis of OWM will be on adjusting disputes between government agencies rather than planning for full utilization of the nation's manpower and industrial resources.

The President's Executive Order specifically said that it shall be OWM's function "to develop unified programs and to establish policies for the maximum use of the nation's natural and industrial resources" and manpower.

Byrnes told reporters that the first meeting yesterday of the five man committee which will assist him in running OWM was devoted to organization and procedure.

As he outlined the decisions reached at the meeting, it became clear that the procedure established was for settling beefs and smoothing over differences and not for

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Clergy in Clash With Mussolini

(By United Press)

The Moscow radio, broadcasting a Tass News Agency dispatch from Geneva, said Wednesday that an acute crisis exists in the relations between leaders of the Catholic Church in Italy and Premier Benito Mussolini's clique.

"With a worsening of Italy's internal political and international situation, dissent with the policy of the present government is sweeping not only broad sections of the general population and clergymen but also influential Catholic spheres in Rome," the broadcast, reported by the United Press in New York, said.

"The dissent became particularly deep and took an active form after the winter defeat of the Hitlerite coalition in Russia and the debacle of German and Italian troops in Africa when the collapse of all Hitler's strategic plans and the imminent catastrophe became obvious."

The broadcast said that during the past few weeks many Catholic clergymen in Italy had, in sermons, openly condemned Mussolini's pro-German policy and called on Catholics to "remain true to the national ideals of the Italian people."

It said that in the face of mass opposition of Catholic circles, Italian leaders "beat the alarm and resorted to direct threats to the Catholic Church."

Tass said the Italian newspaper, Regime Fascista, recently carried an article revealing, the newspaper said, the existence of an anti-governmental "Catholic movement" which, along with notorious militant Catholics, unites the representatives of the intellectual world and even journalists who formerly abided by the fascist ideal. "What we have here is a league of people possessed by mistrust, people who strive to secure an ally to cover the partisans of separation."

Nazi Press Has Field Day in Argentine

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Nazi press continues to enjoy full liberty here under the new military government headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

The morning paper *Claridad*, edited by the known Nazi leader Manuel Fresco, publishes an extensive editorial in which it supports the new government, expressing absolute solidarity with its men and principles.

In the meantime the office of the Union Civica Radical, Argentina's largest popular party, have been closed. At the office of the trade unions no more than two persons are permitted to gather.

A section of the "special police" went to the offices of La Hara, the anti-fascist paper, and arrested the 14 persons there, also removing the furniture, office equipment and papers belonging to the publication.

Several trade unions have issued declarations exhorting the workers to remain alert and vigilant in the face of events and ready to defend their democratic institutions.

In its Sunday edition, *La Hara* carried an editorial headed "The People's Program," in which it characterized the government of General Arturo Rawson (who has been way to Rawson) as an attempt to snuff out popular rights and destroy national unity—the only road to the solution of the urgent problems of the nation. The editorial summed up the Rawson government as pro-fascist.

On June 6, a second manifesto of the Communist Party was issued, in which the party are called on to save the country from the fascist dictatorship and to repudiate all reactionary governments.

The manifesto also called for mobilization of all the people's forces, political parties, youth, men and women, and workers to prevent the consolidation of fascist reaction. "We prepare and organize ourselves," it said, "for a general strike, for the paralysis of industry and the closing of business by common accord. To the streets in defense of the democratic institutions, against Nazi-Fascism, for the sovereignty and future of our country!"

"The people do not want government of violence, terror and persecution. The people want a democratic regime, liberty and well-being. No vaccination, no waiting—it is the hour for action."

"The Communist Party calls on the working class to prepare for action, on the political parties the youth, on all patriots and all who love our country, all free men who feel their honor and their dignity affronted, to unite themselves in common action for the destruction of the fascist Fifth Column and the immediate constitution of a democratic government supported by the people and assuring their liberty, democracy and welfare."

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Blast Island From Sea, Air

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, June 9 (UP).—Allied planes dropped leaflets on Pantelleria Tuesday demanding the island's unconditional surrender, but the Italian defenders have not answered, and, as a result, they will be subjected to a merciless air and naval bombardment and blockade until they submit, it was announced tonight.

Even as a few planes were detached to drop the ultimatum leaflets other aircraft and warships carried the offensive against the island through its 17th straight day.

They topped their performance with a one hour and 16 minute joint bombardment which United Press correspondent G. R. Cunningham, aboard a British cruiser, said seemed to shake Pantelleria to its volcanic foundations.

An Allied communique announced that the ultimatum had been issued and said since the Italians have not answered it Pantelleria "will continue to be subjected to bombing, bombardment and blockade."

[British military experts believed tonight an Allied invasion of Pantelleria was imminent if not already under way. Lieut. Gen. H. G. Martin, military writer of the Daily Telegraph, said: "In view of the reports from North Africa, it is reasonable to suppose that a combined operation designed to capture Pantelleria is imminent if indeed it has not already begun."]

VALETTA, Malta, June 9 (UP).—Light British naval forces landed a reconnaissance party in the Italian Island of Lampedusa Sunday night and all but two men returned, a communique said today.

Brazil Okays Ramirez Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 9 (UP).—The Brazilian government late today officially recognized the new Argentine government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

LONDON, June 9 (UP).—It was understood today that the British government had not yet received any request for recognition by the provisional Argentine government.

While there was no official comment on the Argentine situation, observers felt that recognition would not be a matter acted upon quickly and would certainly be decided in consultation with the United States. Britain's attitude was understood to parallel that of Washington—a non-committal policy of waiting to see.

Soviets Feature F. D. R. Declaration

MOSCOW, June 9 (UP).—All newspapers today published President Roosevelt's White House declaration on Monday to delegates to the Hot Springs Food Conference and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in Commons yesterday.

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Read the
DAILY WORKER
Every Day

Two Pots Are Boiling

By a Veteran Commander

TWO pots are boiling with their lids vibrating fitfully. They are the war pots on the Eastern Front and in the Mediterranean.

The sixth week of the concentrated Soviet aerial offensive is on and latest reports show that the Red fliers are shifting their attention from the enemy-held railroad centers to the German airdromes which might mean that the last phase of the preliminaries is on.

On the War Fronts

The ratio of air losses on the Eastern Front shows that in the main the Soviet Air Force has achieved superiority in the air. It is entirely possible that the Germans are still holding back some of their air reserves, but this is June 9 and the Spring was an early one, so that the delay in the start of the German offensive might be construed with sufficient reason as an indication of a certain amount of hesitation on the part of the enemy. Last year the Germans started their offensive on June 11 and the Spring was a late one, having followed a tough winter. This year conditions are different. Furthermore, last year Sevastopol was still holding at this time and was delaying von Manstein's army in the Crimea.

However, it is the contention of this department that this hesitancy will hardly prevent the Germans from attacking in the East. As we said before, they still have no other choice. Had they given up the idea, they would have already effected a withdrawal to the Dvina and Dnieper long ago. With a Soviet salient pointing at Riga and another one at Kiev, the German position is too dangerous for a war of position throughout the Summer.

THERE is still no Allied confirmation of the Axis report that British Commandos had made an attempt to land on the island of Lampedusa.

As the prospects of invasion we have but Churchill's statement in Commons that "It is evident that amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching." With water separating the Western Allies from the enemy everywhere, the operation are bound to be amphibious, unless they are confined to the air, and this latter idea appears to have been abandoned. As to the word "approaching"—it may mean anything, from June 1943 to the N-th year of the war.

However, there is an air of tension in the Allied camp, little sparks crackle here and there, big men scurry hither and yon and the imminence of important military action appears more certain than at any time in the past.

The Mediterranean seems to have been picked for an Allied offensive. The die appears to have been cast and the time for discussing the merits of the various possible operational directions has passed.

THE Chinese offensive progresses well. The defenders are attacking the Japanese in four sectors—between Ito and Shant on the right bank of the Yangtze, north-east of Tchang toward Tangyang, north of Hankow in the region Sinyang (which would cut off Hankow from the north) and finally—at the very base of the Japanese central salient in Chekiang province, in the vicinity of Kinwah, southwest of Hangchow.

Yank Pilots Pound Hongay, Tokio Base

CHUNGKING, June 9 (UP).—The 14th U. S. Air Force, switching its operations against the Japanese in Indo-China after helping the Chinese win their greatest victory of the war in Central China, yesterday attacked Hongay, the enemy's largest coal mining and shipping center on the southern Asiatic coast.

The raid, made in bad weather by Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Warhawk fighters, inflicted heavy damage to coaling docks, warehouses, railroad yards and power transmission lines, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said. Fires were started that could be seen 30 miles away, and dense clouds of smoke rose 5,000 feet.

The Chinese High Command reported tonight that Gen. Chen's forces were continuing to mop up Japanese remnants south of the Yangtze River in Western Hupeh and that they had slain large batches of the enemy fleeing in disorder south of newly-recaptured Ito, 22 miles south of Ichang. Front dispatches said at least 2,500 Japanese had been killed in that sector on Sunday and Monday.

The Japanese also suffered losses north of the Yangtze River where, according to the communiqué, many invaders were killed or wounded in Chinese attacks on the highway center of Yencheng, 47 miles northwest of Hankow. Fierce fighting was reported in progress tonight in the immediate outskirts of that city.

In the sector north of Tungting Lake, where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces are attempting to drive the enemy from his last footholds in China's "Rice Bowl," the Japanese made desperate attacks, but were thrown back with heavy casualties, it was announced.

The communiqué reported a Chinese setback in the Taihang Mountain range area, on the Honan-Shansi border, the scene of bitter fighting for the past two months. There the Japanese were said to have taken Tuochow, guarding the approach to Linchuan, main enemy base west of the mountains. Further enemy advances, however, were either halted or thrown back.

quantity of footwear bought up by the German soldiers and shipped to Germany.

"Today one may receive a slip of paper entitling one to a purchase of shoes, but it remains paper. It is hard to find a cobbler to repair shoes, and if, after much running about, one does succeed in having shoes soled it lasts no more than a week.

"The cattle herd has seriously declined. But the shortage of soap is even harder to endure than the shortage of food. When the Germans came, soap was rationed in the country. We were given ration cards only when soap completely disappeared. Today an adult receives a small piece of sticky, stinking, unslather soap, once in three months.

"A year ago it was still possible to obtain a pair of shoes. It is no longer to be had today. It is simply impossible to estimate the

California Drive Speeds Campaign To Free Loyalists

Mounting public support behind the campaign of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for the immediate and unconditional release of Spanish Republicans held in North African concentration and prison camps was reported yesterday by Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary.

Letters, resolutions and signed petitions received by the Los Angeles chapter of the organization, and forwarded to the National Office at 425 Fourth Ave., Miss Bryan said, reveal tremendous sentiment on the West Coast for prompt compliance by the State Department with President Roosevelt's request of last November 17, for the freedom of all anti-fascists imprisoned in North Africa for having opposed

Impetus to the fund-raising activities of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on behalf of the Spanish Republicans and members of the International Brigade was given today by an announcement that Local 273, United Cigar Workers, UCAFAA, CIO, has designated the week beginning Friday, June 11, as "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee Week."

Ed Carrie, Trade Union Director of the Committee, said that funds collected by the union during the week would be turned over to the War Labor Chest by the union and earmarked entirely for the humanitarian work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. He added that efforts will continue to be made to secure the release of additional thousands held in North Africa.

the Axis. Scores of AFL and CIO trade unions from San Pedro to Seattle are represented in this liberation movement, as well as many other organizations.

Among the prominent California citizens who have heartily endorsed the Committee's efforts to win freedom for these veterans of the Spanish War, are Judge John Gee Clark, of the Superior Court, Los Angeles; State Assemblyman, William H. Rosenthal, Augustus F. Hawkins, and Vernon Kilpatrick, Los Angeles City Councilman; Parker Christensen and Robert L. Burns; Mrs. Fay E. Allen, member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, and Carey McWilliams.

To date, Miss Bryan said, more than 5,000,000 American people, including trade union, church, civic, fraternal and educational groups, have voiced the demand for speedy liberation and rehabilitation of these first brave fighters against fascism.

Last week Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles informed Dr. Edward K. Barnky, national chairman of the Committee, that 2,000 Spanish Republicans would be brought free of charge from North African concentration camps to a United States port, enroute to Mexico. However, no date was given for their departure. Additional thousands, the Committee says, are still held behind barbed wire concentration camps and in labor battalions.

"It Takes Both"

It takes both... two fingers to give the Victory sign. It takes both War Bonds and Taxes to make that Victory come true. Continue your purchase of War Bonds, at least ten percent of your income. Pay your Victory Tax and your income tax cheerfully and gladly. Both are in line of an Occupation Tax to Hitler. U. S. Treasury Department

A "nuclear alliance" between Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States as the only basis upon which world security can be assured after this war is won, is strongly urged by Walter Lippmann in his new book published today, U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic, an Atlantic Monthly book published by Little, Brown and Co.

Tracing the community of interest which has existed historically and which now operates in the war, Mr. Lippmann concludes:

"Here then, founded on vital interest which has been tested and proved in the course of generations, is the nuclear alliance upon which depends the maintenance of the world order in which America lives.

"Combined action by America, Britain and Russia is the irreducible minimum guarantee of the security of each of them, and the only con-

Buenos Aires Labor Opposes Ramirez

(By Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Buenos Aires Confederation of Labor, central labor organization of the Argentine capital, opposed the Pedro Ramirez seizure of power, and issued a declaration to its members the day after it happened, urging the workers of the city to remain on the alert, and ready for any possible action.

The declaration, issued on June 5, and followed by similar statements from the metal and construction workers' organizations, follows in full:

"In the face of the grave problems created by the present political situation, it is indispensable that haste should be made in the organization of national unity,

without exclusions, based on the participation of all democratic and progressive forces of the country—Radicals, National Democrats, Socialists, Progressive Democrats, Communists, the General Confederation of Labor, the University Federation, youth forces, industrial and commercial sectors, etc.

"It is absolutely necessary to assure constitutional normalization of the country, returning to the people and the working class the liberties trampled under foot by the retrogressive forces which, since 1930, have led the country to economic and social ruin, since on the people's free determination in elections depends the economic, social and political development of the nation.

"Today more than ever it is necessary to affirm our position in the struggle against Nazi-Fascism, sole enemy of the country and of all peoples of the world, for it is impossible to forward a policy of loyal understanding with the American countries and the United Nations which are fighting for liberty and democracy, if our country is not cleansed of Nazi-Fascist elements and their Argentine followers, and if faithful adherence is not given to the agreements of Rio de Janeiro.

"All affiliates are called on to maintain themselves alert to events and to be ready to carry out resolutions emanating from this central body, without letting themselves be carried away by rumors tending to confuse the working class."

Nazi Bombs Kill 15 Children



Soldiers and civilians in a desperate race for time to save children trapped alive in a Sunday school when it was hit by a Nazi raider in a southwest English town. Fifteen children were killed by the Luftwaffe bombing.

Puerto Rico Communists In Ballot Petition Drive

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Communists in Puerto Rico are collecting signatures to place their party on the ballot in the next elections, according to an interview with the head of the party, Cesar Andreu, in May 28th.

Andreu reported that the party considers the law requiring 50,000 registrants in the San Juan area "undemocratic," especially the regulation demanding that all signatories be sworn before a judge instead of a notary.

Nevertheless, the party believes it can get the necessary signatures and hopes to have its own candidates in future elections. On certain issues and in given situations, Andreu declared, the party will support nominees of other democratic forces, as it did in the 1940

elections, supporting the "Populares" of Luis Munos Marin.

The interview also reports that the Puerto Rican Communists support the proposal to dissolve the Communist International, although the Puerto Rican CP had been disaffiliated from the International since 1940.

In the interview, Cesar Andreu emphasizes that unemployment is Puerto Rico's most serious internal problem. He urges assistance from Washington, first, to establish native industry and second, in the extension of direct \$7.50 per week relief.

Andreu criticized discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and said:

"We do not understand why the Puerto Rican nation does not have a regiment fighting on a war front."

'Sunken' Battleship Still Fighting

By A. Fadeyev
(Dispatch to Kominternskaya Pravda)
(Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 9.—A number of times the German radio and press have announced the destruction of the Soviet battleship, "October Revolution." But she is very much alive. The battleship has been completely modernized and outfitted with the latest types of engines and powerful artillery. It is just as if she had been born anew.

The ship's commander, Vice-Admiral Moskalenko, showed us a map indicating the number of times the ship had been bombed from the air since the beginning of the war. Sometimes the bombs had been dropped practically at the very edge of the ship, but for the most part they fell at a distance that could cause the battleship no harm.

Was their aim so poor? Were they bombing you from a high altitude?

"No, they dived down on us many a time," said Vice-Admiral Moskalenko, his black eyes twinkling, "but our AA guns repulsed them from hitting their mark."

"After a bomb hit the ship, did you put into port for repairs?"

"No, we handled the repairs ourselves. The outstanding feature of this campaign is that no matter what the damage, not a single ship of the Baltic Fleet has gone into the drydocks for repairs. All ships, from submarines to battleships, have managed their own repairs."

"We received several new types of arms from abroad," said the Vice-Admiral, "and we assembled and installed them ourselves without the assistance of engineers."

condition under which it is possible even to begin to establish any wider order of security.

"The formation of this nuclear alliance must be in our thinking and in our action take precedence over all other considerations."

VICTORY VIEWPOINT
As a special political writer for the New York Herald-Tribune, closely identified with the Wilkie Republicans, Mr. Lippmann's views are generally considered representative of the most consistent victory and anti-appeasement sector of the Republican Party.

With respect to the Soviet Union, Lippmann shows that historically and during the present war and after there is a "community of interest" between that country and the United States, based upon the national interest of each. Historic experience shows, he

Soviet War Loan Drive Sweeps Nation

(By Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 9.—News of the floating of the second State War Loan spread like lightning through all the towns and villages of the Soviet Union, and subscriptions to it started immediately.

A few hours after the loan was announced reports started to come in from the factories and offices of Moscow about subscriptions exceeding a month's earnings by workers and office employees.

The All Union Central Council of Trade Unions has called upon the workers and office employees to subscribe from three to four weeks of their earnings to the state loan.

Yesterday, immediately after the radio announcement of the government decision to float the loan, many thousands of workers and office employees signed up for a month and more of their earnings.

Just as last winter during the Red Army Defense Fund Campaign the Russian collective farmer, Ferapont Golovaty, contributed 100,000 rubles for the construction of a combat plane and thereby inspired big individual contributions, so now too, Soviet patriots are loaning the state their big savings.

FARMERS SWELL FUND

According to a report from the Brukhovets district in the Krasnodar area, the collective farmers, Ivan Burenkov, Ivan Melnik, and Andrei Mischenko, each has signed up for 100,000 rubles, which they paid cash down.

In the Ozer district of the Moscow region the collective farm chairman, Nikolai Silayev, signed up for 100,000 rubles and paid cash down.

In Uzbekistan, the chairman of the "Fakhta" collective farm, Rakhman Berdyev, signed up for 150,000 rubles. Similar reports are coming in from different parts of the country.

"It will soon be two years," writes Pravda editorially, "that the Soviet people are waging a struggle against the Hitlerite robbers. In these years the Red Army, supported by the entire people, has inflicted serious defeats on the German invaders."

"But the enemy is not yet routed. He must be finished off. He has not given up his plans to conquer the Soviet country, his plans to enslave the whole of mankind."

"The Soviet people send their sons to the front and send them arms and munitions, equipment and provisions. The Soviet people support every step of their State and their Government directed at destroying the enemy."

"The Soviet people are doing the work of two and three, and at the same time are contributing their savings to the cause of the defense of their country."

"The issuance of the second War Loan is in conformity with the sincere desire of the Soviet working people. It is a loan of the people's war against the German invaders. It is a loan of struggle and of victory," Pravda's editorial concludes.

Major Kermit Roosevelt Buried at Alaska Post

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 9 (UP).—Major Kermit Roosevelt, 53, who died June 4 while on Army duty in Alaska, was buried today with full military ceremony after services in the chapel of a nearby Army post.

Major Roosevelt was the son of former President Theodore Roosevelt. No official announcement was made regarding circumstances of his death, but it was reported he had died of natural causes.

Escaped Soviet Pilot Bares Nazi Tortures

(By Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 9.—The thrilling story of how a Soviet pilot escaped from Nazi captivity gives some details of the torture to which thousands of Soviet war prisoners have been subjected. The aviator, identified here as Kozbar, tells the story in his own words:

"When my navigator and I were both wounded we bailed out and landed on enemy occupied territory. The fascists rushed at us, stripped us of our uniforms and boots and then beat us into unconsciousness."

"On regaining consciousness I found myself in a shed with five delirious wounded Red Army men lying next to me."

"Ambulances stood in the yard but we waited in vain for our wounds to be dressed. The German doctors, twisting their lips, looked at us and then left. We lay in the barn for several days."

"Two of the Red Army men died of their wounds. My navigator's foot began to suppurate. Scabs began to form on the part of my face that had been burnt."

STARVED BY NAZIS
"Our food consisted of a glass of some kind of slops with potato peelings floating on top. We were given no bread. The local inhabitants brought us bread and rye. One old woman brought us sunflower oil which we used for our wounds."

"Soon after I was transferred to a war prisoners' camp. It was a house with a basement in which the war prisoners and local inhabitants suspected of sympathizing with the Red Army were tortured."

"I myself saw them lead out old people, women and children and force them to dig their own graves, after which they shot them."

"I was taken from camp to camp, and everywhere I saw one and the same thing—war prisoners dying from exhaustion and beatings, fascists hanging Soviet citizens and shooting emaciated persons. Everywhere corpses were lying about."

"I grew weaker every day and felt that I would not be able to move about soon. I decided to escape without waiting until the pain in my side passed."

"When the opportunity presented itself I slipped through an enclosure and walked all night eastward. I ate whatever I could find. In the day time I hid myself, moving only at night. Only three months later did I hear the cannonade of guns and succeed in crossing the front line."

The board's scheduling of an open hearing was in response to the operators' telegram. At that session, it said, it will receive such reports as any party to the controversy may care to submit. The action was taken "in order that the Board may proceed to final disposition of the controversy," it added.

Some Questions for Mr. Morinigo--

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

With the arrival of the president of Uruguay, Higinio Morinigo in this country, it is worth calling to American attention the fact that the labor and democratic movement in this South American country has been suffering the fiercest possible repression.

In the steaming jungles of Puerto Cabello, Bahia Negra and other centers, some of the finest leaders of Paraguay's labor movement are now imprisoned. Two of them, Juan Solari and Juan Ramirez, are reported to have died in prison.

Others like Cirilo Aguayo, one of the leaders of the Confederacion Trabajadores del Paraguay, is in danger of death. A number of others, including the student leader, Augusto Canete, face the same fate.

Unions are forbidden in Paraguay; the secret police, under Nazi inspiration, has free rein for man-hunts of all progressive figures; while democratic elections, long promised by Morinigo, have never been held.

The leading organization supporting the government is known as the Frente de Guerra (War Front), but its war seems to be directed primarily against the people of Paraguay itself. Known pro-Axis figures, influential in this so-called "War Front," enjoy the confidence of the government.

Morinigo himself, now a guest in this country, took over the Presidency on the accidental death of Jose Felix Estigarribia in September, 1940.

His first action was to suppress the labor movement, and in January of this year he held a farcical presidential election in which he was the only candidate.

Labor in Chile and Uruguay have repeatedly protested conditions in Paraguay. It would be all to the good, for American labor to quit Morinigo, now that he's here, on the progress of the Four Freedoms in his own country.

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Wide Backing for Sen. Thomas' Child Care Bill

Act Provides \$20,000,000 Yearly for Day Nurseries

Idea-Box Champ Hoover Uses Farm Problem To Hamper Nation's War Effort

Taft, Wheeler Plan To Knife Roll-Back

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The critically serious child care picture is at last beginning to assume brighter proportions. Hopeful developments have finally begun to take shape out of all the confusion and squabbling between government agencies over control of the national child care program.

The War Area Child Care Act of 1943 (S. 1130), introduced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, has enlisted the support of just about everybody in the child care field and if all the groups put their collective shoulders to the wheel it may be pushed through Congress.

So the 219,000 children in the Los Angeles area who need protection while their mothers are at work may be one step closer toward getting that protection. And the same thing may be said of tens of thousands of other kids in war industry centers.

WITNESSES APPEAR

At the hearing on the Thomas bill before the Senate Education and Labor Committee on Tuesday a glittering parade of witnesses from every educational association, national women's organization and child guidance group appeared in behalf of the bill.

The act appropriates \$20,000,000 annually for day nurseries, before and after school projects, health and recreational facilities and counseling services for mothers. The states are to develop and administer their own programs with federal responsibility lodged in the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education.

If you have been following the confused child care situation, in which half a dozen government agencies have had a finger, you will realize that this bill leaves the Federal Works Agency, which has been administering Lanham Act projects, out in the cold.

And that is its purpose. The bill is sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, which has been trying for months to wrest control from the FWA and has at last succeeded in putting across its position.

All the witnesses at the Tuesday hearing were for the Thomas bill. Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant administrator of FWA, and Allen Johnson, general counsel of FWA, were in a lone corner by themselves in their insistence that Lanham Act projects were coming along and the present procedure should be left alone.

NEED IS DESPERATE

But there was one thing all witnesses were agreed on. And they ranged from the very attractive young woman chairman of the OGD Child Care Committee of the San Fernando Valley, who came clear across the country for the hearing, to the social worker from Buffalo, New York. More child care facilities were desperately needed everywhere. Otherwise absenteeism, juvenile delinquency, child accidents and lack of manpower were the inevitable results.

The Thomas bill by itself will not solve the muddled child care situation in which it has taken months for projects to be set up. But it will solve many problems that have arisen in the actual operation of Lanham Act schools. For one thing, schools would stay open on a 24-hour basis to accommodate women on all shifts. The bill provides government subsidies to defray at least part of the excessive cost when children under two years are placed in foster homes. And the act is broad enough to allow for the setting up of advisory health services and for recreational programs to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. Catherine Gelles, international representative of the United Automobile Workers on Child Care, a number of amendments to the Thomas bill which would strengthen it.

She proposed that the appropriation be increased from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Charles P. Taft, Federal Security Agency official who led the fight for the bill, estimated that 400,000 children will be cared for under this appropriation. Under the Lanham Act about one million children were to be taken

care of by the end of this year under a much larger appropriation. If the Thomas bill is enacted, it should be possible to protect more children.

SUGGEST AMENDMENTS

The procedure under the new bill is for a state to draw up a plan and submit it to the Children's Bureau if it is a foster family or day nursery plan or the Office of Education if it involves before or after school projects. What many people are afraid of is that states are notoriously slow in getting moving and that the entire program may be stalled. Mrs. Gelles proposed that if a state does not submit a plan within a reasonable time, war areas in the state may apply for and receive federal assistance.

Another amendment suggested was to permit the Administrator to allocate funds to local non-profit committees in war areas where local government agencies refuse to get moving.

The UAW representative strongly stressed the importance of not charging mothers more than the cost of the food, as has been done in England. Most schools charge \$6 a week per child, which is more than working mothers can afford.

If the trade unions, the auxiliaries and all the child-care committees get behind these sensible amendments and see that they are incorporated in the bill, the Thomas act will become a real instrument for converting all the talk about child care facilities into action.

But the time is short. Congress must soon appropriate funds for next year. It is important that everyone get behind the Thomas bill and push it through.

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Theodore Hanby is leaving his challenges behind as the idea champion of Federal's shipyard at Kennerly, N. J. Hanby has won war bonds and stamps, and Award of Merit, and leading man status by his aid in speeding up ship production.

Lawyers Guild Urges Council to Back Budget Veto

The members of the City Council, meeting today, were urged to stand by the budget and reject any attempt which may be made to override the Mayor's veto of the budget cuts.

In an emergency message issued by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild.

The Lawyers' Guild argued that "the cuts voted by a majority of the City Council, had they been allowed to stand, would have crippled the operations of vital departments, required the discharge of many school teachers, firemen and other city employees, wiped out the city's ability to adjust relief allowances to rising food costs, weakened health protection and sapped the morale of municipal employees."

Warning that "a concerted campaign is being conducted by various organizations to exert pressure on the members of the City Council to override the Mayor's veto of the budget cuts," the Guild said that "any further cuts in the budget would be disastrous."

The lawyers' organization contended that "the elimination of the \$100,000 appropriation for the Public Health Research Institute would have been a body blow against the health of our 7,000,000 inhabitants."

The Guild approved the Mayor's action in restoring the appropriation for WNYC, which it said was a "powerful weapon in establishing effective price control, in stamping out black markets and mobilizing the people behind the war effort."

Sale of Raw Milk Is Restricted

The Board of Health at its meeting Tuesday passed an amendment to Section 150 of the Sanitary Code restricting the sale of raw certified milk and of certified raw milk products to persons presenting a doctor's prescription. The new regulation will become effective Jan. 1, 1944.

It is estimated that 24,000 quarts of certified milk are sold daily in New York City. Of this number, 4,000 quarts are now pasteurized. These figures contrast unfavorably with those of cities like Boston where 70 per cent of all certified milk is pasteurized and Detroit and Cincinnati where pasteurization of all certified milk is required.

Lamula, chairman of the Italian Federation, reveal that the ambulance has traveled more than 11,500 miles and has ministered to more than 137 wounded soldiers.

Since it set out on its first mission "in September, 1942, it has served in the Middle East with the 1st New Zealand CDS and with the 1st New Zealanders. Later it held the front lines with the British 2nd Armoured Brigade, the famed "Desert Rats," oldest unit in the Western Desert, formed in 1917.

But its most recent exploits have been its greatest. Driven by fearless American volunteers, who have made a niche of their own in American war fame, it sped into Tunisia with Allied troops, as the Rommel line was smashed—being one of the

medical carriers which earned the glowing praise of General Montgomery for saving the lives of thousands of Allied wounded.

In commenting on the American Field Service report on DW No. 1312084 AFS No. 119, Mr. Lamula pointed out that the money for the ambulance was contributed by relatives of Italian boys in the American forces, and that it was likely that the same ambulance has ministered to wounded Italians on the enemy side.

The Federation of Italian-Americans for Victory is now engaged in a drive for a million signatures of American Italians to an appeal to the people of Italy to aid American and Allied troops in the event of an invasion.

By Mac Gordon

The Hooverite offensive against the nation's war effort is growing in intensity on the farm front. On Tuesday, Hoover himself spoke at a northeastern regional conference of the Farm Bureau Federation where he repeated the line previously enunciated by him for his forces to follow throughout the nation.

A day earlier, Gov. Dewey's Emergency Food Committee, headed by H. E. Babcock of the Grange League Federation, delivered a report that follows substantially Hoover's general line.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday, a food conference has been scheduled by the New York Dairyman's League, to which women's consumer and welfare organizations have been invited. Purpose of the conference, as announced by its sponsors, is "to acquaint the public with the . . . food problem which is steadily more acute, and which may become dangerous unless there is a full understanding of what we face."

HOOPER'S PLAN

Ring leaders of the conference are Edward A. O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau Federation; Albert Goss, head of the Grange League Federation; and Fred A. Saxauer of the Dairyman's League. All are notorious as leaders of the farm lobby that has fought bitterly against the Administration food production and price control policies.

What are Hoover's objectives on the farm front?

First, he has set up on this weakest and most vital sector of our war economy to try to disrupt economic stabilization.

Second, he is attempting to unify all official spokesmen of the farmers behind his leadership in an attempt to control the farm vote for the G. O. P. for 1944. Since Southern plantation owners are powerful among the doubtless official spokesmen, he is hoping to stimulate the revolt against the New Deal wing of the Democratic Party.

Hoover's tactic is to criticize the Administration for failure to do those very things which his own Republican forces in Congress, allied with the Southern Tory plantation representatives in the so-called "Farm Bloc," prevented it from doing.

He paints a black picture of the food situation today, and complains that the government failed to treat food in the same manner as munitions. The fact is that every attempt made to convert agriculture to a wartime basis has been stymied by the "Farm Bloc," which includes Hoover's own followers.

ADMINISTRATION BLOCKED

The Administration tried to get short-staple cotton and tobacco planters to convert to production of essential foods. But was blocked at every turn. These planters use up to 30 per cent of all farm labor and a large part of the nation's fertilizer for the production of crops that are entirely unnecessary for the war effort.

On top of that, Hoover proposes price and rationing policies that will encourage production of non-essential crops. He urges that non-essential crops not be rationed, and that their prices remain uncontrolled.

He demands that the manpower problem be solved by releasing men in uniform who come from the farms. The whole manpower problem in agriculture is, however, largely an artificial one. The manpower is available, but it is frozen on the Southern plantations by laws passed through Congress under the sponsorship of the "Farm Bloc."

Nowhere does Hoover discuss this problem of conversion of agriculture, nor does he touch on expansion through assistance given to the millions of under-producing small farmers. His Congressional spokesmen have opposed both.

He demands a price policy that will stimulate production, and attacks the Federal price control program. He proposes in its place a program of setting prices "as near as possible to the farmer" rather than at the consumer level.

The effect of this is clear. The price that the farmer will get will be kept down by controls, but the price paid by the consumer will be uncontrolled. The food monopolies would have a Roman holiday.

The spokesmen for GOP defeatism attack subsidies and price incentives. Yet clearly, these are the ways by which production of

essential products will be stimulated.

He demands centralization of all food agencies, with Chester C. Davis as the administrator and as Secretary of Agriculture. If there were any doubts about Davis' hostility to the Administration's food program, Hoover has now dispelled them.

While demanding centralization of the agricultural agencies, he demands decentralization in executing the food program. This has been

a central feature of the anti-Administration opposition to the federal food production program. It was most clearly expressed at the same conference at which Hoover spoke by C. C. Dufond, Governor Dewey's new Secretary of Agriculture. Dufond demanded that the government not try to "guage production," but let farmers produce "by trial and error," in a war economy!

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WASHINGTON, June 9.—A new attack upon the

At the Garden Rally



Two Negro leaders whose speeches thrilled 30,000 at the Negro Freedom Rally, Monday night at Madison Square Garden—(there were 30,000 inside and 10,000 outside listening to the addresses). Left is Councilman Clayton A. Powell and right Ferdinand Smith, secy.-treas. of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, which sponsored the meeting.

Highlights of Powell's Speech at Garden Monday

"I believe that if Negroes are good enough to drive tanks in Tunisia, they are good enough to drive buses, trolleys and railroads anywhere—yes, Mississippi," Councilman A. Clayton Powell told the 20,000 people that crammed Madison Square Garden at the Negro Freedom Rally Monday night.

Councilman Powell is chairman of the Harlem Peoples Committee and was one of the leaders responsible for the organization of the historic Garden rally.

Following are excerpts from his speech to the rally:

The morning Times and Herald Tribune carry the most significant statement concerning Democracy, the war, the post-war world and the Negro people that has yet been issued. It is the unanimous decision of the War Labor Board ordering the South to cease its practice of paying lower wages to Negro workers and to immediately start paying equal pay for equal work irrespective of whether a man is black or white.

It was written by Dr. Frank P. Graham, a member of the Board, and the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina. I urge that every Negro and white read it and if possible memorize it. I present to you one of the more meaningful paragraphs:

"Whether as vigorous fighting men or for production of food and munitions, America needs the Negro; the Negro needs the equal opportunity to work and fight. The Negro is necessary for winning the war, and, at the same time, is a test of our sincerity in the cause for which we are fighting. More hundreds of millions of colored people are involved in the outcome of this war than the combined populations of the Axis powers. Under Hitler and his Master Race, their movement is backward to slavery and despair. In America, the colored people have the freedom to struggle for freedom."

And so we are here because we have the "freedom to struggle for freedom." We are here because America needs us. We are here because America cannot win the peace without us. We are here for victory over Hitlerism abroad and at home.

This is the New Negro that is present tonight. The New Negro who was born during the bitter days when he walked through the valley of the shadow of the depression.

The New Negro is united—One People!

The New Negro is fighting—One Purpose!

The New Negro is following—One Leadership!

The New Negro is willing to die—For One Victory!

The New Negro is going to live, in the language of Willie—In One World.

The future of the trade union movement, political parties, racial minorities, the church—Protestant and Catholic—and democracy is irretrievably and irrevocably bound up with what happens to the black man.

Fifteen million Negro people are demanding full and equal participation in producing the goods for victory.

We are demanding that discrimination cease in all war industries and that the AFL open its door to Negro labor.

We are demanding the complete abolition of the Poll Tax;

That all forms of discrimination against our men in the armed forces come to an end;

Full participation of Negro rep-

resentatives in all considerations of the post-war world;

A seat at the peace conference; We are demanding full and complete freedom for all people throughout the world in India, Africa, Asia and the islands of the seas.

For such demands we have been called "subversive," "traitors" and "guilty of treason." This is an out and out damnable lie. The Negro people are the most loyal element in America.

I will tell you who the traitors and subversive elements are—

1—Men in Congress and Senate who would rather waste democracy's time than to pass the anti-poll tax bill. Men like Rankin, Dies, Cox, Bilbo and Connally.

2—The America First Committee which tried to sell America short before Pearl Harbor and who started again last week.

3—The Ku Klux Klan in Detroit stirring up "hate strikes" of white workers against Negro workers.

4—The people who are Jim-crow-ing our boys in the armed forces; who beat and kill Negro men in uniform; and the officials of Camp Stewart, Georgia, who have forced the best anti-aircraft regiment in the world, the 389th, to live in horrible conditions.

The People's Committee with the Negro Labor Victory Committee is out to—

1—Stop Stuyvesant Town.

2—Abolish the poll tax.

3—Tell Dies to investigate the Ku Klux Klan or shut up.

4—Send a delegation to Washington, D. C., tomorrow to demand that Jim-crow cease in the armed forces.

5—Defeat fascism everywhere.

6—Fight for a free society.

Every Negro and white should support these proposals, should join the People's Committee tomorrow, should work with us and should fight with us.

You cannot let your black brother down. Henry Epstein, the former Solicitor-General of New York State said last week "A Negro to day, a Jew tomorrow and a Catholic the next day."

To my Negro people: I urge you to stand firm and alert but not with a whip on your shoulder. I urge you to take advantage of every opportunity that comes your way and to continually fight for new ones. I urge you to save the money you are making and invest it in war bonds. I urge you to be efficient on your job.

This is an hour of opportunities. It will not come again in our lifetime. What we do now will shape the form and create the content of tomorrow's world.

I know we are right because our cause is just. I believe that if Negroes are good enough to fight in Guadalcanal they are good enough to vote in Virginia, Alabama and other poll tax states.

I believe that if Negroes are good enough to drive tanks in Tunisia they are good enough to drive buses, trolleys and on railroads anywhere—yes, Mississippi.

I believe if Negroes are good enough to die in the fox holes of Bataan that their mothers and children are good enough to live in Stuyvesant Town.

Tonight I reconsecrate myself to this task.

Wherever there is injustice I must cry out.

Wherever there is oppression I must fight.

Wherever there is slavery I cannot live.

This my conscience whispers, posterity pleads, destiny commands and God dictates. My cry today and until I die, let my people go—NOW.

Negroes Act to Stop 'Stuyvesant Town'

Excerpts of Address by Ferdinand Smith at Rally

Keynote of the great Negro Freedom Rally that packed Madison Square Garden last Monday night was struck by Ferdinand O. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

Smith opened the meeting as temporary chairman, and in his opening remarks he set forth the objectives of the meeting.

Following are excerpts from his opening address:

Our country is at war—at war to preserve our national independence and together with our Allies to liberate oppressed humanity everywhere. To win this war, Hitler and his Axis partners must be destroyed. Hitlerism at home and abroad must be stamped out.

This requires unity of all Americans and the united effort of America and her Allies. Our enemies know this. Therefore, forces within and without seek to divide us in order to destroy us.

Out of this meeting must come concrete manifestations of the desire of the Negro people to help win this war against fascism. Out of it must come concrete measures which will serve to eliminate from the American way of life the system of Jim-Crow. Out of this rally must come measures which will utilize the energies, the skills, and the strength of all people, regardless of color, creed or race, who desire to participate in this People's War. Out of this meeting must come a reaffirmation of our beliefs in the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, and reaffirmed in President Roosevelt's speech on the Four Freedoms.

There are some people who say we cannot achieve these things. They say it is an idealistic day-dream.

I believe these people are wrong. I believe we can win for our people and by so doing, contribute to the welfare of the people of the world a better and more prosperous place in which to live and assure for ourselves and for our families a lasting peace and a people's peace.

Summons Issued After Negro Rally

New York's aroused Negro citizens took their first step to stop Stuyvesant Town yesterday. Mr. Joseph E. Ford, a policy-holder and therefore a share-holder in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, issued summonses against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Board of Estimate, the Comptroller of the City of New York, and the City of New York. Mr. Ford is the administrator of the People's Committee.

This step is a direct result of the unprecedented mass meeting of 20,000 Negroes who jammed Madison Square Garden June 7 and overflowed 15,000 strong into the streets. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the People's Committee and some of its affiliated organizations, the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

Stuyvesant Town, according to Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., People's Committee chairman, "will be built with not only \$25,000,000 of New York City's taxpayers' money through tax exemption, but also with the money from close to a billion dollars worth of policies that Negroes held in the Metropolitan."

The actions were begun by Harrison S. Jackson of 200 West 125th St., who is the chief of the legal staff of the People's Committee. Councilman Harrison Jackson said, "The complaints have been drawn and they set forth all of the issues pertaining to rank discrimination seeking injunctive remedy. There is no doubt in my mind that this is a quasi-public enterprise."

HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING

An emergency meeting of the People's Committee was held yesterday at their office, 132 West 138th St. In addition, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union; Martin Popper, National Secretary of the National Lawyers' Guild; Henry Epstein, former Solicitor General of New York City, and Councilman Stanley Isaacs were believed to be present.

Councilman Powell states that this is one of many steps being taken to stop Stuyvesant Town.

On Tuesday, June 15, the Council of the City of New York will meet to consider the Isaac-Powell law which, if passed, will forbid the City of New York from entering into any agreement with any redevelopment corporation which refuses to give specific guarantees concerning the admission of tenants of all races.

"A national committee," further stated Dr. Powell, Jr., "is in the process of being formed to enlist all policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a people's movement to capture the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the name of the millions of policy-holders. Policy-holders each have one vote regardless of amount of policy, and it's clear that any unity among policy-holders would bring about a more intelligent and sympathetic Board of Directors."

Hot lunches will also be furnished. Last year only part of the playgrounds were open part time. The new policy represents an important victory.

Director of Safety Keenan's policy of passing the buck to the "dimouts" contrasted with the more aggressive attitude of Chief of Police Bolger in furnishing police patrols for the First Ward and other trouble areas.

only one white, who had been stabbed in the melee that followed the attacks, for questioning.

Superintendent of Schools Heron, however, told a Negro and white delegation, led by Katherine Hoffman, Newark CIO secretary, and a group of Negro clergymen, and including several labor representatives, that he would do the following things promptly:

He would immediately call student assemblies in every public school to discuss the relation of Negro and white unity to the war effort.

And he promised to open all 44 public school playgrounds, 12 hours a day this summer, with 25 paid teachers in charge to provide needed recreation.

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Director of Safety Keenan's policy of passing the buck to the "dimouts" contrasted with the more aggressive attitude of Chief of Police Bolger in furnishing police patrols for the First Ward and other trouble areas.

These attacks are incited by sinister enemy forces and fifth columnists, say such leaders as Harold Lett, executive secretary, the Newark Urban League; James McLeish, president, District 4, United Electric, Radio & Machine Workers which has more than 50,000 members; Leonard Goldsmith, national CIO representative; Katherine Hoffman, secretary, the Newark CIO Council; Melvin Johnson, representative, the Afro-American, nationally known Negro newspaper, and others.

"I definitely believe these hoodlums are incited by sinister forces, who want us to lose the war," said Mr. Lett in a talk with the Daily Worker.

SEES BLOW TO PRODUCTION

Sporadic racial outbreaks in the past always quickly died down, went on Mr. Lett. Now they maintain their intensity from day to day.

"It is obvious that they are inspired," he continued.

Most of the trouble has been incited between young Italian Americans and young Negroes, two groups who go along splendidly in the past.

"The Italian Americans form some 20 per cent of the population of Newark," he points out. "The Negroes 10 per cent. In the past they were largely excluded from major industrial enterprises. Now they are working in every war plant."

"If this trouble continues there is likely to be an explosion that will wreck production in every war plant in the Newark area."

MCLEISH ACTS

James McLeish, president, District 4, United Electric, Radio & Machine Workers, with more than 50,000 members, said he was calling special trade union meetings in the First Ward and other areas, where trouble occurred, to combat the fifth columnists.

He spoke after a delegate to the Newark CIO Council reported that an attempt was being made to incite white workers in his war plant to attack Negroes.

Goldsmith said the attacks in Newark were following the Hitlerite pattern shown in Mobile, some spots in the Mid-West and the Pacific Coast.

"They are intended to disrupt national unity, to hamstring war production," he said.

Mr. Johnson said that certain reactionary white politicians in Newark were playing into the hands of the fifth columnists by their discrimination against the Negroes.

The Negro people were very bitter at police tactics in arresting a half a dozen Negroes in the First Wednesday night, and holding

Harlem Stirred by Great Rally, Hopes United Action Will Follow

By Eugene Gordon

The Negro Freedom Rally Monday night electrified the people of Harlem as no other meeting, uptown or downtown, ever had done before. This fact is evident from random chats with Negro men and women on the streets or in their work places.

Just as unanimous as their praise is their hope that action will immediately follow. Let's make the most of this wonderful enthusiasm for unity in destroying fascism—that is the present spirit of the people.

Persons questions were intercepted on 138th and 125th Sts. and on Seventh Ave.

"I think that rally was of tremendous importance, because of its bringing together groups of citizens who have the unity of purpose to give democracy a real meaning," said Mrs. Frances Craft Reeking, teacher of piano and owner of a music shop at 210 W. 125th St.

"There ought to be some way to organize neighborhood groups at once, right now, while everybody is burning with enthusiasm for that remarkable demonstration. Such groups ought to be given the definite task of putting the resolution into effect."

Mrs. Reeking praised the pageant, written by Langston Hughes, directed by Dick Campbell, as having effectively served its purpose.

Persons who were there, as well as those who were absent, expressed views on the rally. Those who were not there had heard so much about its purpose that they had definite opinions.

Miss Ruth Thomas, 763 Jennings St., Bronx, was such a person. Harold May, 111-50 170th St., and Miss Madge Taylor, 44 W. 128th St., were others.

WHITE PEOPLE THERE

Miss Thomas said the fact that many white people were there revealed to Negro people that "we are not alone in our fight." The rally, Miss Thomas felt, showed both the Negro and the white people that each needs the other in this war against fascism.

Mr. May, supervising foreman of the National Youth Administration training center on 125th St., thought that more such meetings would develop and may at times kick each other, which is considered unimportant, but this Mexican element considers all that to be a sign of weakness, and all he knows and feels is a desire to use a knife or some lethal weapon. In other words his desire is to kill, or at least let bleed.

In the same vein it goes on to say "Although a wild cat and a domestic cat are of the same family they have certain biological characteristics, so different that while one may be domesticated the other would have to be caged to be kept in captivity; and there is practically as much difference between the races of man."

Certain law enforcement officials in Los Angeles who are working along identical lines, if not directly with the Sinarquists, and the Hearst press are responsible for the application of these Nazi doctrines, the Council stated.

The true spirit of American respect and friendship for the Mexican people was expressed by President Roosevelt when he said, on Mexican soil, "Our two countries owe their independence to the fact that your ancestors and mine held the same truths to be worth fighting for and dying for. Hidalgo and Juarez were men of the same stamp as Washington and Jefferson."

The situation has become dangerous to our war effort both in so far as it relates to the national unity of our country and to continued good relations with Mexico and the

ready to be open to them. Our children will help us to open those doors."

A group of men in front of Harlem's YMCA compared the Negro Freedom Rally with the March on Washington demonstration in the same place, last year. One difference, they agreed, was that last year's rally had white people and had no trade union support. That was a weakness, one man who said he had been a member of that movement, admitted. He said he hoped Monday's rally would follow up with action, "or it will die, too."

as typified by Miss Belle Calhoun, representing Miss Negro War Worker.

Mrs. Alves dissented from Mrs. Brown's views on one point.

"I cannot agree that we Negro women should not bring children into the world until all doors are

2510 Recruited in State YCL Membership Drive

The New York State Council of the Young Communist League yesterday announced the successful completion of its three months' recruiting drive ending June 1, for 2,500 new members. With results incomplete, particularly from the outlying upstate areas, the YCL achieved 2,510 new members.

The State Council congratulated the 100 branches who participated in the drive and especially praised the 15 outstanding individuals who alone brought in more than 300 new members. During the course of the drive the State organization extended its influence considerably in the upstate area. Rochester, starting out with a membership of 14, recruited 78 new members.

In the metropolitan area, the Thomas Jefferson Cup, for outstanding recruiting, was awarded to Bronx County for their achievement of 414 recruits out of a goal of 500. The Club Freeman in the Bronx

received the Branch Library award as the outstanding branch, hitting 110 recruits of their quota of 50. Club Convoy in Manhattan received the William Z. Foster Cup for the noteworthy accomplishment of recruiting 62 seamen in the three-month period. The Buffalo organization recruited 90 Negro youth and received the award of the Frederick Douglass Cup.

In commenting on the recruiting drive, Carl Ross, President of the State YCL, declared: "The completion of the recruiting drive is recognition of the fact that the youth of New York State see in the YCL an outstanding patriotic anti-fascist youth organization. It is a tribute to the splendid war service activities carried on by the YCL. It proves the incomparable opportunities which exist for further building the YCL. The League members are to be congratulated on their splendid work in the recruiting drive."

Score Mob Action Against Mexicans

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexican people is based on the Nazi theory of race superiority as exemplified by a document issued by the Sheriff's Office of the County of Los Angeles last September, the Council said.

This document states that "The Caucasian, especially the Anglo-Saxon, when engaged in fighting, particularly among youths resort to sadistic and may at times kick each other, which is considered unimportant, but this Mexican element considers all that to be a sign of weakness, and all he knows and feels is a desire to use a knife or some lethal weapon. In other words his desire is to kill, or at least let bleed."

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The situation has become dangerous to our war effort both in so far as it relates to the national unity of our country and to continued good relations with Mexico and the

other countries of Latin America, the Council continued.

President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy has gone a long way toward building renewed confidence in the U.S. among the Latin American people. The outrageous actions of fascist-minded individuals in Los Angeles have already played into Axis hands and are being used to spread disunity in our hemisphere.

URGENT DRASTIC STEPS

In its message to heads of federal agencies in Washington, the Council urged that immediate steps be taken to curtail illegal police activity;

That members of the Los Angeles law enforcement agencies guilty of deliberately fomenting trouble be arrested as enemies of the war effort;

That every possible effort be made to secure retrial under fair conditions of the boys found guilty in the Sleepy Lagoon case;

That Executive Order 8802 be strictly enforced as it applies to the Mexican community in Los Angeles and that all discrimination and segregation of these people be immediately stopped;

That substantial steps be taken to improve the housing, educational, recreational facilities and economic opportunities available to persons of Mexican descent;

That the cooperation of all local win-the-war elements, whether from the Chamber of Commerce or CIO, be welcomed and indeed actively enlisted.



Recognizing...

that it is my patriotic duty to support our government's appeal to return to it within the limits of paper and tonnage, I will cooperate by placing a READING CHAIR with my contribution for the DAILY WORKER, thereby reducing the number of wasted, unneeded copies.

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PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!



Union Lookout

Paperbag and Novelty Workers, Local 107, AFL, has a membership of about 800 working in New York shops but it can account for another 18 per cent or about 150 both men and women, in the armed services with Uncle Sam. Honoring them, the local will dedicate a plaque tonight at a general membership meeting at Manhattan Plaza. Assemblyman John J. Lamula and Councilman A. Clayton will be the speaker.

Sam Kramberg, former secretary-treasurer of Cafeteria Workers, Local 302, was elected to the important post of general representative of the New York Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees. Joe Stelson of Soda Dispensers, Local 254 was the second man named to serve with Kramberg as general officer. Both were elected unanimously.

All hourly workers at the big Sperry Gyroscope Company are to receive a 5-cent an hour raise, under the recommendation of Paul Hayes, War Labor Board arbitrator. His recommendations also propose lifting the shop starting rate from 60 to 70 cents an hour and set the maximum wage at \$1.50. The arbitrator's proposals now go to the WLB with joint approval of union and company. Sperry is organized by Local 450, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Alex Rose, state secretary of the American Labor Party and secretary-treasurer of the Millinery Workers Joint Board, is a faithful follower of the anti-Soviet disruptive policies of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, that SI Gerson, Communist Party legislative director, describes it this way: "Rose has the courage of Dubinsky's convictions."

Bakers Local 1, which has been carrying on an intensive organizational drive at Horn & Hardart's commissary, will hold a big rally of H. & H. workers June 13. Bakers Local 50 got a warm reply from President A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Brotherhood on a proposal they sent him on labor unity. Whitney said he favored labor unity and urged AFL and CIO to join him in convening a joint legislative conference in Washington.

As a result of activity by the Social Service Employees Union, CIO, increased clerical openings have been opened to Negroes in social agencies. Mauri Peristen formerly organizer for the union, is now a tankman in the U.S. Army. His present address is somewhere on the California desert where he's on maneuvers.

George Meisler, business manager of Local 1250, Department Store Employees Union, CIO, was indicted into the armed services Monday. He's in the U.S. Navy. J. J. Vaughan, business agent of Bloomingdale's Local 3, was to report for induction yesterday. Stern's Local 5 is running a school for its membership.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which was to have held a conference of its own on price control, rollback, farm subsidies, rationing and similar questions June 30, has called it off. Cancellation was decided on to permit UE members to join in a conference on the same subject which the Greater New York CIO Council holds June 16.

The executive board of Local 3199-320, the largest union of United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, has endorsed the June 27 rally marking the second anniversary of the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union. The local has taken a thousand tickets. This union got as large as it is through a recent merger. Though unification has been completed no single name has been chosen yet. The device of adding the two numbers together and taking half might not be practicable because that would make the new merged union, Local 1014½.

R. J. Thomas Upheld In Packard Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TORONTO, Ont., June 9.—CIO Auto President R. J. Thomas last night told local union stewards that the United Automobile Workers will hold fast to the no-strike pledge after the International Executive Board approved dismissal action against 30 instigators of the Packard strike.

The Executive Board said in a position where one of our men back from overseas can say that we at home failed to produce the goods for him."

In last night's public address UAW President Thomas along with Frankenstein declared in strong terms that the union intends to maintain its no-strike program in wartime and will continue to fight for labor's legitimate rights through every possible peaceful channel.

The auto union didn't adopt the policy of "no strikes for the duration" with our tongues in our cheeks," Thomas said. "I guess in my time I've authorized more strikes than any other labor leader in North America but our union has a great responsibility to be in time. I don't ever want to be in time."

Out-of-Towners Enroll in School

Workers and Professionals from cities other than New York are filing applications to the two-weeks summer morning schools, three of which are scheduled for this summer by the Workers School. As in previous years, the school is making arrangements for living quarters for those out-of-town students in the two-weeks course who do not wish to commute.

Applications have been received from Philadelphia and from a number of points in New Jersey, from persons wishing to take advantage of a full-time course which gives the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism.

The first of the two-weeks schools begins July 12, the second July 19, and the third July 26. Instructors include J. (Pop) Mindel, George Skelind, Francis Franklin, Samuel Barron and Elizabeth Lawson.

Each applicant must be recommended by a progressive organization or individual, and be interviewed for the course is \$10.

Bay State CIO Unions to Meet On Incentive Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 9.—A conference of CIO unions to exchange views on wage incentive experience, will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State CIO Council on June 27 at Textile Hall, Webster.

The all-day conference is a move by the state CIO to popularize the decisions of the Cleveland CIO conference decisions. The use of paid ads in newspapers and radio broadcasts was part of the drive. The June 27th Conference will feature exchanges of views, experience and proposals on Wage Incentive Programs. It is expected that metal and shipyard locals will bring forward many constructive proposals based on concrete experience already had. A full and free discussion with question and answer period has been planned, and participation urged from all the locals.

The domestic economy program, the further involvement of the labor movement in cooperation with the OPA will also be discussed at the conference to which have been invited Kenneth Backman and Lawrence J. Bresnahan of the OPA.

Phila. Joint Conference Assails Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Condemnation of John L. Lewis as a disrupter of the war program and assurance to President Roosevelt of full support ran through the speeches and resolutions of the Joint Legislative Conference of the second congressional district here.

The conference at the Knights of Columbus Hall, with 129 delegates attending, represented 50 union and community organizations with a total membership of 73,125.

The first of its kind held on a named committee to follow up its decisions in a number of fields.

Mrs. Ruth Goldfeather, president of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, spoke on women and the war, emphasizing among other things the need of sufficient child care centers.

Arthur Huff Fauset, educator and author, talked on equal opportunities for minority groups, especially the role of the Negro in wartime. While pointing out discrimination against Negroes in Army and civilian life and calling for mixed Negro and white battalions and other reforms—Mr. Fauset staunchly maintained that the Negro was firmly behind the war effort and pledged to the destruction of fascism.

The Washington situation was analyzed by Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Mr. Nixon spoke strongly against Lewis and the coal strike and the reactionary forces in Congress who are endeavoring to smash the OPA.

Francis J. Bradley, business representative of Local 107 of the UE, presided.

Escort Carriers Protect Convoys



An excellent view of the new escort carriers being turned out in increasing numbers by the Allies to protect convoys bound for battlefronts in every part of the globe. The two British vessels, photographed from the H.M.S. "Victorious," are the "Blitz" and the "Avenger." This is an official British photo passed by U.S. Army censors.

Weinstock Reviews Problems Of Union as Election Nears

The article below, by Secretary-treasurer Louis Weinstock of Painters District Council 9, reviews the issues and problems facing the painters of New York as they prepare to vote for officers on June 26.

By Louis Weinstock

The annual elections in the Painters Union takes place under different circumstances and conditions this year than in any other previous year.

The absence of unemployment to the usual extent makes it impossible for the demagogues and Old Guard Socialists to carry on the same type of agitation as they had in other years. The constructive policies of the rank and file administration for full participation in the war effort have disarmed disruptive elements in the organization.

While they have made attempts to create division within the ranks by bringing up the Ehrlich-Alter case and even attempted to sabotage the raising of funds for our members in the armed forces they failed completely.

The membership of the Painters Union remains that we cannot have victory unless we have complete unity of all the United Nations. They support unity among the Russian, British and American trade unions.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN

Insofar as unemployment is concerned, we believe that there was less unemployment in the past 11 months than ever before in the history of the organization. Over six hundred of our members are in the armed forces, more than a thousand have been re-trained for other industries. Thousands of others are working on war construction projects in all parts of



LOUIS WEINSTOCK

the United States. The council's administration, from the day of its installation in 1942, took every possible precaution to protect the interests of our painters, at home as well as on out of town jobs.

Unscrupulous real estate operators wanted to utilize the war situation to cut out the seasonal re-painting in 1942. The District Council, and affiliated local unions together with a number of other interested agencies, conducted a radio campaign, distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets, carried on mass picketing and stopped this attempt.

WIN AT PENNSY

For the first time, we were also able to penetrate the Pennsylvania Railroad where a few hundred of our members were employed for over four months. As a result upon the Building Trades Department of the AFL, the jurisdictional dispute between the Railroad unions and the painters is finally being solved. An agreement was reached in Washington a few weeks ago with a guarantee that the Maintenance of Way employees, a railroad organization, has no claim on work done either outside the railroad stations or even at railroad stations duly contracted by contractors.

Through the efforts of our District Council and through the efforts of the Maintenance Organizing Committee, the largest Railroad building in the city, 230 Park Ave. in a test case before the State Labor Relations Board, was decided in our favor. We have the right to represent these building maintenance workers and any railroad maintenance work that is claimed by them.

WAR RELIEF

In September we gave a day's pay for war relief. This time, the allotments were earmarked in advance and every worthy organization shared equally from the contributions of our membership and we hope to repeat the same thing this year.

We further call attention to the very successful campaign conducted by our administration, in spite of the scandalous sabotage on the part of a few politicians, in raising over \$10,000 for our boys in uniform.

Certain elements of Local Unions 261, 442, 874 and 1011 were willing to sacrifice a contribution that helps the war effort for their own little political ambitions.

Our District Council left no stone unturned in convicting the War Manpower Commission that there are jobs available in the city of New York. But instead of going to skilled painters, many of these jobs went to men hired through employment agencies. We were successful in eliminating the employment agencies from the field and came to an understanding with the Civil Service Commission that in the best interest of our war effort, whenever painter mechanics are needed, they could be hired through

the union which guarantees efficient skilled labor to be paid at the prevailing scale of wages.

In view of the rising cost of living, we called upon the impartial chairman that in accordance with our wage agreement, an increase in trade should be granted to our members even prior to the expiration of the present agreement. After a number of hearings, the impartial Chairman granted a 12-cent hourly increase which raises the wages of \$11.30 to \$12 per day. This wage scale was to have gone into effect on June 1, but the War Labor Board has not yet approved it.

Our Maintenance Organizing Committee which was established last September and is being financed by our G.E.B. is making much progress. A great number of office buildings have done away with their maintenance crews and are now employing only union contractors. The same thing applies also to many hotels where previously only maintenance men worked.

However, the great achievement of the Maintenance Organizing Committee is a complete understanding and a written agreement between Local 328, Building Service Employees and our organization. Every member familiar with the problems of the Painters' organization knows what obstacles 328 put in our way in our attempt to maintain union control in the buildings. Now we have established a functioning organizational committee in the Building Trades Council composed of the electrical workers, carpenters, upholsterers, engineers, painters and the firemen and others.

The District Council, under the rank and file leadership in the course of the eleven months maintained unity within the organization. Most of the decisions reached in the District Council were unanimous. The District Council participated in all the progressive political actions concerning not only the painters but the labor movement as a whole.

PROBLEMS

We made a number of attempts to convince some of the local union leaders of the importance of amalgamating the locals, but for no other reason than their selfishness, the proposal was blocked. Finally a referendum vote was proposed. This proposal also met with failure because of the unprincipled role played by some of these elements. The rank and file still believes that there will be no solution for our difficulties unless the local unions are amalgamated into one or two local unions and the District Council in Greater New York are re-organized into one District Council.

FINANCES

In spite of the fact that the income of this year is at least \$30,000 below the income of last year because of economies, the District Council is in a better financial situation than it was a year ago but this is still no excuse for inability to find a solution for our financial problems.

We consider this a very serious shortcoming and we state very definitely to our membership that the financial system of our District Council must be re-organized and the expenses must be brought within the limits of our income.

The Painters Union has a great responsibility together with the other progressive unions in this city, to fight for a united labor movement. It must fight to expose the machinations of the Lewis elements on the one hand and the Dubinsky and the reactionary forces who are responsible for the division in the ranks of labor. The Painters Union must also play a role in the political life of our community and be active in the American Labor Party, as well as in civic and community organizations.

The rank and file leadership aims to establish such unity of all the forces within the organization so they may do everything in their power to help win the war.

Boston Rally To Assail Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 9.—A repudiation of Lewis' anti-war disruptive tactics is implicit in the call for a town meeting organized for June 20 at Pythian Hall by the Lynn Joint AFL-CIO Labor Committee. Declaring that the winning of the war is the major concern of the whole labor movement,

Last Ditch Fight Against Connally Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bare discrimination against workers for membership or non-membership in unions.

Officials of WLB and the National Labor Relations Board deny that the Wagner Act would prevent granting of maintenance of union or union shop conditions.

In any event, this provision is expected to lead to lengthy legal battles in the courts which will tie up the WLB in knots.

Stricken from the bill at the insistence of WLB officials was a provision approved yesterday which would have left the door wide open to appeals to the courts from WLB decisions by the courts.

But the effect of the bill is still to make WLB much more subject to obstruction through legalistic devices. In the past WLB has been functioning under the war powers of the President which are hardly subject to challenge in the courts. But now that the Smith-Connally bill defines its powers under the law, legal procedure against WLB by hard-boiled employers is expected to increase substantially.

BARRED FROM POLITICS

One of the most serious provisions in the bill would bar unions from making contributions in political campaigns. This is obviously designed to impair the political effectiveness of the labor movement.

Both Senator Connally and Rep. Andrew May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, solemnly informed reporters that the purpose of the bill was to stop strikes and increase production.

They did not explain how the ban on political contributions was the slightest connection with these avowed objectives.

War, Navy and Maritime Commission officials had objected strongly to provisions in the House bill which imposed a 30-day cooling off period and a secret ballot before strikes can take place. They said that this would in effect give legal sanction to strikes after these two provisions were complied with.

House and Senate conferees went through a lot of verbal mumbo-jumbo to change the language of the House bill to meet this provision, but did not alter the effect of the provisions materially.

As Rep. May said: "The meat of our bill is still in."

Senate conferees had originally held out against the provisions on the cooling-off period and the secret ballot but finally agreed to their inclusion when House conferees agreed to back down on a provision requiring registration of unions.

Senator Connally, who had yesterday called Rep. May a "grate head," referred to him this afternoon as a "great American" and the "hero" of the meeting. May had broken the deadlock by agreeing to the "cooling-off" period.

CIO Ford Parley Maps Demands

DETROIT, June 9.—One hundred thirty United Auto Workers (CIO) delegates from 100 Ford locals and plants in national conference June 5-6 formulated new contract demands to be presented to the Ford Motor Co. Principal items were the closed inst of the present union, 120 hours pay in place of the present 80 hour top.

statement of principles includes a re-affirmation of the President's stabilization program, and cooperation with all government agencies on price control, and rationing. It bans violators of the no-strike pledge and those who would undermine government agencies as traitors.

The statement of principles and call for the town meeting is especially significant in Lynn in view of the united support of all unions—AFL and CIO—in Lynn, including Local 291 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the powerful General Electric local of 25,000. Speakers will include Robert Watt, international delegate to the Geneva Labor Committee from the AFL and Julius Ennsper, national secretary-treasurer of the U.E.

HIT SMITH BILL

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Leaders of a CIO insurance union yesterday wired President Roosevelt repudiating the disruptive anti-war policies of John L. Lewis and asking a veto of the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill which Lewis favored.

Joseph Levy, secretary, and Sam Kaplan, national representative, of the Insurance Guild of the United Office & Professional Workers, described the Smith-Connally measure as a "vicious piece of anti-labor legislation put over by the reactionary elements in Congress who welcomed the situation brought about by John L. Lewis' disruptive and defeatist activities."

REAFFIRMS NO-STRIKE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 9.—CIO war workers here have sent a resolution denouncing John L. Lewis and others who break it: no-strike pledge as betrayers of our armed forces.

The workers, members of Local 408, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, reaffirmed their own no-strike pledge and declared their support of CIO President Philip Murray.

FRAISE REP. BEALL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CUMBERLAND, June 9.—Congressman J. Glenn Beall of Maryland, who voted against the Connally-Smith anti-labor bill, has been praised for his act by W. J. Jones, chairman of the legislative committee of the Western Maryland Labor Union Conference, which represents both AFL and CIO.

Beall, a Republican, was one of four Maryland Congressmen who voted against the bill.

Teachers Union Benefit Tomorrow

Canada Lee, star of "Native Son," and Jane Dudley, noted modern dancer, will be featured in a variety benefit entertainment and dance sponsored by the Victory Committee of the Teachers Union on Friday evening, June 11, at the Penthouse Auditorium and Outdoor Terrace, 13 Astor Place.

Proceeds from a \$1.10 admission charge will be shared with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, to aid Spanish Republican refugees coming from North Africa.

Other artists who will entertain include Belle Roette, in the program of songs and dances of the West Indies; the Revers, night club comic team; Leonid Hambro (U.S.N.R.) boogie-woogie pianist; and Ivan Black, master of ceremonies. Ralph Hayes and his orchestra will provide the dance music.

Going Away for the Summer?

If you are going to be out of the city for any of the months of June, July and August, you will want to take advantage of this special offer. Whether you remain at home or are planning to take the family to some cool, comfortable vacation spot you will want to keep informed of all the history-making events on the military and home fronts by having your favorite win-the-war newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker with you.

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Your Money's Worth:

Another Page of Mom's Menus

BAKED MATZOES AND CHEESE

Four matzoes
1/2 lb. pot cheese
2 eggs
5 tablespoons fat
1 cup warm milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon sugar
Soak matzoes in milk. Mix cheese with eggs and salt. Place layer of matzoes in a buttered baking dish. Cover with layer of cheese, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Alternate layers of matzoes and cheese. If milk remains pour on top. Dot with butter. Bake 1/2 hour in moderate oven.

CREAM OF WATERCRESS SOUP

Wash a bunch of watercress and cut in pieces, stems and all. Put in saucepan with 3 cups hot water, a small onion, a handful of celery leaves, and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Cover and boil gently for 20 minutes. Rub through a coarse strainer. Measure pulp and juice and add milk to make one quart of liquid in all. Heat to boiling point.

Rub together 4 tablespoons of flour and 2 tablespoons of fat or margarine until well blended, stir into the hot soup and stir until slightly thickened. Season with one teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon sugar, and a little pepper. Serve hot with plenty of cheese crackers or toasted croutons made of whole wheat or enriched bread.

To introduce large quantities of Vitamin A into the diet, serve green leaves in some form once a day. Include: Beet-tops, chard, cornard, kale, spinach, greens, turnip-tops, mustard, lettuce, cabbage, radish-tops, chicory, escarole, and endive.

MAPLE SYRUP MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
1/3 cup maple syrup
1 cup bran
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
1/3 cup milk
1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon soda

Beat shortening and syrup together. Add milk and bran. Let soak until most of the moisture is taken up. Add dry ingredients together. Add to first mixture, stirring only until dry ingredients disappear. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderate oven about 25 minutes. This makes 8 muffins.

TOASTED COCONUT FINGERS

Out enriched bread into slices 1/4 inch thick. Trim off the crusts (save for breadcrumbs), and cut the slices into 1/4 inch wide strips. Have ready one cup of chopped, dried, coconut, and 1/2 cup of sweetened condensed milk. Dip the bread first in the condensed milk, turning it so that it is coated on all sides, then roll in the coconut.

Place on a greased shallow pan, and bake in a moderate oven until the coconut is delicately browned, or about 10 minutes. Remove from pan as soon as it is done and let cool on heavy waxed paper.

When frying sausages, perforate them with prongs of fork. This prevents them from spilling.

Unrationed fresh fish salad, chicken salad, vegetable leftover meats, fruits, chopped, and soft cheese can bring new variety and nutritive value to lunch boxes.

Cacchione to Visit Dodgers Tomorrow with 10,000 Signatures Urging Immediate End of Jim Crow Ban

Councilman Says Negro Players Vital for the Dodgers and the War

(Continued from Page 1)

proud of the Dodgers and will support them in the future as we have in the past. But in order to make the Dodgers a stronger team than they are, and in order to bring the pennant back to Brooklyn, we will urge Mr. Rickey to sign two or three Negro stars who have been called major league ball players by dozens of experts in every part of the country. The Dodgers can win the pennant with these players—but what is more important, the signing of Negro stars would give the war effort in Brooklyn a tremendous boost. In this war for the very life of our country it is inconceivable that the Hitler-like ban on Negro players still exists when Negro soldiers, sailors and merchant seamen are laying down their lives by the thousands in the defense of our country. . . .

"Our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, has officially stated the policy of our country as being against discrimination in jobs for reasons of race, creed or color. That is why he set up the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and that is why he recently gave it more power. We are confident that baseball will get into line with the rest of the country and with the United Nations and make baseball the truly All-American game."

Mr. Rickey's position on the question is not yet known but he will probably fall in line with the statement of policy issued by Baseball Commissioner Judge K. M. Landis who said last year: "There is no law against Negroes playing in the major leagues. Any team can hire as many Negro players as they can get."

This statement of Judge Landis was made possible after a whirlwind campaign last summer which saw over 2,500,000 trade unionists, fraternal and church organizations and plain baseball fans petition for the end of Jim Crow in organized baseball.

Here in the city, such mighty organizations as the New York City CIO Industrial Union Council, the National Maritime Union, the IWO, the United Electrical and Machine Workers Union, the United Auto Workers and dozens of others have already gone on record for the immediate entrance of Negro stars into the major leagues.

With the 1943 baseball season one quarter gone and every single team in the major leagues short of capable playing talent, the need for Negro stars is more acute than ever. That is why the visit of Councilman Cacchione is so vital.

The results of the meeting with the representatives of the Dodgers will have a far-reaching effect not only for baseball but for the whole nation and the war effort.

Arkie Vaughan
"I think Bill, Josh Gibson, Mule Suttles and Satchel Paige could have made the big leagues easily. I have played against many number of Negro players out on the coast and I know there were a great many who would play in the majors."

Augie Galan
"I have seen Josh Gibson play twice and I am more convinced than ever that he rates a position on a big league team."

Pete Reiser
"Reiser, one of the greatest young players to come up in recent years, is now serving in the United States Army. He made the following statement last year during the height of the pennant battle with the St. Louis Cardinals: 'I have seen Satchel Paige pitch and I can say that he is one of the really great pitchers around. I would be the first to welcome Negro players if they could help us win the pennant.'"

WHAT'S ON
TODAY: What's On section for the Daily Worker and its 100+ pages of news, features, and sports. Includes a list of events for the week.

Tonight
Manhattan
LARRY BROWN, author of "How to Write a Play," lectures at the New York Public Library, 111 West 42nd St., 8 P.M.

Tomorrow
Manhattan
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK by Morris U. Schappas including review of International Food Conference and current development in Argentina. School for Democracy, 11 Astor Place, 8:30 P.M. Admission 50c.

Coming
GRAND INC. party Saturday, 3-hour stage show, pretty actors, political songs, burlesque comedians. Canada Lee, Toddy Starr, Benny Baker, Freddy (Jive Talk) Carter, Bart van der Schelling, Jive Kestling, Maxwell Bodenheim, Bernice West, Joe Kinnaman, Joy Fox, Mervyn Nelson. Show directed by Ted Post. Also film, which begins 8 P.M. Admission 50c, 111 W. 45th St.

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Today's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Boston at Philadelphia (3 P.M.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (night)
(Other teams not scheduled)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night)
Chicago at Detroit
Washington at Boston

THE SCORES:
AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis 633 000 000-6 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-2 0
Muncie and Schults; Bagby, Kennedy (3) and DeSautels.
Washington 000 000 110-2 1
Boston 200 000 100-3 0
Leonard, Carrasquel (7), and Early; Hugheson and Peacock.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia at New York, postponed.
Boston at Brooklyn, postponed.

Today's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Boston at Philadelphia (3 P.M.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (night)
(Other teams not scheduled)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night)
Chicago at Detroit
Washington at Boston

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943

Here Are Negro Aces Dodgers Need Badly

One of the questions Branch Rickey and the other Dodger representatives will probably ask Councilman Peter V. Cacchione tomorrow is this:

"Who are the Negro players who could help the Dodgers win the pennant?"

It is a fair question and easily answered. In the two Negro major leagues there are some 25 players who are of sure fire major league caliber. They range from catcher Josh Gibson, greatest of all Negro batters, to pitcher Leon Day of the Newark Eagles.

The Dodgers need most of all a shortstop, a hard hitting outfielder and two starting hurlers. Here are brief bits on those players who could step right in and bolster the Dodgers:

Leon Day

Day is a young 24 year-old hurler for the Newark Eagles. He is one of the best pitchers in the Negro league, where he won 24 games last season while losing only 7. He owns one of the best curve balls in the business, a splendid fast ball and has the calm and savvy of a ten year veteran. . . . Day also is handy with the bat, hitting as hard a ball for a pitcher, as Larry French did when he was with the Dodgers. . . . He hits so well he is often pressed into service in the outfield when he is not on the mound. 3A in the draft.

Dave Barnhill

He's called the "Imp" or "Tiny Tim." Standing only 5 feet 6 inches in height he is currently the top notch hurler in the Negro National League. He has won five straight games without a single loss. Possesses a terrific fast ball, wonderful change of pace slow ball and all the "pitching heart" in the world. Reminds veteran baseball men of Tommy Bridges, famous tight ace of the Detroit Tigers. Last year won 23 games, lost 8. . . . Won the Negro All Star game in Chicago, giving up one hit in five innings. 3A in the draft with a 4-year old daughter. . . . Star of the New York Cubans, currently in first place.

Sammy Bankhead

Bankhead has been one of the aces of the Homestead Grays for nine years although he is only 30 years old. An infielder who covers short like a blanket, speedy, has a wonderful arm and can hit with the best. Doesn't slug as hard as teammate Josh Gibson but his mark of 94 runs-batted-in tells the tale. A vet who knows the game inside out he would plug the gap in the Dodger infield caused by the absence of Pee Wee Reese and would probably shoot the Dodgers back into the lead. 3A in the draft, has two small children.

Jerry Benjamin

This speedster of the Homestead Grays has been on every All-Star Negro team in the past six years. An outfielder who plays the center patch like Pete Reiser, he is listed on many all-time Negro ball teams. Can do almost anything—hits, runs, throws and covers an acre of ground in the outfield. His long ball with consistency. Batted 318 last season and one of the reasons the Grays walked off with the pennant. 3A in the draft he is the answer to a manager's dream. He could fill in that weak spot in the Dodger outfield.

These are just a few of the men who could make the grade with the Dodgers. A trial in the majors would prove they are as great as baseball men have been saying.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Philadelphia (night)
St. Louis at Cleveland (night)
Chicago at Detroit
Washington at Boston

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia at New York, postponed.
Boston at Brooklyn, postponed.

Today's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Boston at Philadelphia (3 P.M.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (night)
(Other teams not scheduled)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis at Philadelphia (night)
Chicago at Detroit
Washington at Boston

Jumbo Brown, Ex-Yank Hurler, Now Heads War Plant Baseball

A lotta man is Walter George Brown, a preponderant son of New England who, as a worker at the Grumman plane plant, is carrying his baseball characteristic into the fight against the Axis—that of staying on the job until it's finished.

Brown was generally around at the finish in the horseshoe circuit, as his antics with the curving corps of the Yankees and Giants earned him recognition as one of the outstanding relief pitchers in baseball. And today, as the wearer of the "triple-star" emblem of efficiency awarded the Grumman workers in the war effort, he's sticking to the job of aiding in the co-ordination of the production schedule.

Tagged as "Jumbo" when some 280-pounds made him the biggest man in baseball, Brown is now doing some big things for the game—including important missionary work for the major league clubs along the assembly line. A big, soft-spoken guy who stands six-foot,

three-inches, Brown is still maintaining a sparkling interest in the national pastime, being manager of the Plant 3 team in the Grumman factory league and going as far as opening the gates for the many hopefuls who have their sights training on a professional baseball career.

A firm believer in the fact that recreation is important to the increased activity on the production line, Brown is noticeably impressed by the intramural sports program drafted by the Grumman Athletic Association, and is co-operating with Chairman Charles Hennessy in promoting the Inter-Plant baseball circuit.

"I like the hustle and spirit of most of these kids in the Inter-Plant league," Brown commented, "and any guy who thinks he can qualify . . . well, I'm offering to take him to any of the New York clubs for a tryout. I think this idea is great," he continued, "and have to admit my surprise at the healthy attitude of all the candidates who

to bring the two together. Neither will have an advantage in the matter of weight. Armstrong expects to scale 135 for tomorrow's tussle and Angott expects to hit the same figure.

As for their Garden records, Armstrong has fought there four times, losing twice to Frankie Zivic and Beau Jack. Angott has boxed at the Garden six times, losing once to Ray Robinson.

And as for their boxing styles, Armstrong's is the more spectacular though Angott's style, judging by his ring record, is just as efficient. Each is a good in-fighter, each is a fair puncher, each is strong, and able to throw off the effects of a hard punch.

These are some of the reasons why the Armstrong-Angott encounter at the Garden tomorrow night is considered an even affair. Even the gamblers are confused and ain't that something?

Press Mailers Break from ITU

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 9 (UP).—The Mailers' Trade District Union, which claims 6,500 members as newspaper mailers throughout the nation, today ended its 44-year affiliation with the International Typographical Union.

The MTDU voted at a special convention to sever the relationship. The MTDU originally had voted to end the affiliation in 1941, but final action was postponed for two years.

Thomas J. Martin, of Cleveland, president of the union, said the mailers were "dissatisfied" with the union in the Typographical Union.

Optical Union Votes Day's Pay to Labor War Chest

The United Optical Workers, CIO, voted last night at a membership meeting at the Newspaper Guild Club to contribute a day's pay each to the New York Labor War Chest drive for war aid and community relief. The vote followed an address on labor's united war relief campaign by Ellen Davidson, organizer of the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, whose husband, Michael Davidson, recently participated in the North African victory and is now stationed with the Engineers Corp at Elmer.

Prior to entering the Army, Michael Davidson was also an organizer of the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild.

Garlin, Martel, Platt Quiz Team to Beat Hitler

David Platt, film critic, Ralph Warner, drama critic, Bender Garlin, Daily Worker columnist, and Harry Martel, educational director of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, have accepted a challenge to "tell all" at an anti-hot weather quiz on Friday, June 11, at Spar-tacus Club, 269 W. 25th St.

Sponsored by the Chelsea Club, Communist Party, the main cultural course dished up by the audience and carved by the experts will be followed by cooling refreshments and dancing, at which time the audience will have a chance to meet the principals.

Bonds Buy Battleships

HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

tried out for my plant team. There is no doubt that sports can be helpfully coordinated with the war effort, as it certainly develops the stamina, spirit and will-to-win that is needed in maintaining the high production schedule of fighting planes for our Navy."

Brown has already laced a youngster for the Grumman plant league as possible league material, sending Sam "Slack" Salant, a diminutive sparkplug at short who is also active in the Queens Alliance, to Mid City of the Giants. A trifle "jittery" at first in mingling with the big leaguers and working in the Giants' regular infield, Salant is going back for another workout—in fact, the youngster is planning to spend his vacation in a Giant uniform at the Polo Grounds.

Jumbo also collaborated in placing Jackie Moesch of Bethpage, a former Grumman youngster who recently received considerable publicity as the youngest player in the International League. Moesch was employed by the plant at Bethpage, and now is breaking into the Baltimore lineup, although he's only 18 years of age.

Now a resident of Freeport, Brown is a native of Green, R. I., and has a three-sport star at Bridgeport, Conn., because he got a chance with the Chicago Cubs in 1935, when he was only 13 years old. Singularly, it remained for the smallest man in baseball, Walter (Rabbit) Maraville, to recommend Brown, the game's most sizeable exponent. Jumbo pitched six innings in Chicago livery and was given passage elsewhere. He showed up in 1936 as a pitcher for Saratoga in the Florida State League and put in a strenuous season, working in a total of 47 games. He then began to ramble about, taking peaks at various baseball spots in America. He was employed by New Orleans and Cleveland in 1937, but the Indians next consigned him to Omaha in the western loop for further seasoning. Oklahoma City had Brown in 1938 and his record that year considered of 16 wins against six reversals, with opponents able to register an average of no better than 2.57 earned runs per game.

The New York Yankees took Jumbo in tow at the outset of the 1932 American League campaign, and from then until he retired in 1941 he shuttled back and forth with the Yanks, Newark, Cincinnati and the Giants, finishing with the New York National League outfit.

replied to a recent letter from CIO President Philip Murray calling for a Presidential veto of the 75 per cent Ruml pay-as-you-go tax bill and for a prompt roll back of food prices and pointing out that the new over-all framework of OWB would be meaningless "unless that agency actually carried out the President's policies on the home front." But he did not indicate the nature of his reply.

Company Blamed For Ala. Shutdown
WASHINGTON, June 9 (UP).—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes charged today that the shutdown of one of Republic Steel Corporation's blast furnaces at Birmingham, Ala., was the result of the company's failure to mine coal when it had a chance to do so and to maintain stock piles when coal was available.

Ickes instructed the corporation to operate its Alabama coal mines at full capacity on a six-day week basis until it has at least enough coal in storage to operate for 60 days.

Ickes said that if mine production is not sufficient the company is to purchase coal in the open market to make up the deficiency.

Ickes' order was a reply to a telegram from Republic's asserting that it was being forced to shut down one of its two Birmingham blast furnaces because the coal supply was enough for only five days at full operation. Republic said the second furnace would be banked in a day or two.

5 Nazis Escape From Texas Camp
CAMP HOOD, Texas, June 9 (UP).—Two of seven German prisoners of war who escaped during the night from the Camp Hood internment area were recaptured, the other five were still at large.

The missing prisoners were believed headed for south Texas or New Mexico, since military authorities revealed that another German prisoner said one of the escaped men had obtained a map of these areas.

Byrnes Cold To Overall Planning
(Continued from Page 1)
Byrnes said that it was agreed that any agency which has a problem to raise would submit it in writing. It would then be taken up with other agencies involved. If the problem were of "basic importance," Byrnes said, it would be submitted to the War Mobilization Committee. Otherwise, he would handle it himself.

The OWB chief also said that he had conferred with Senator Harry Truman with a view to having regular meetings with his committee which has been investigating the war effort. Byrnes revealed that he had also asked Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House to designate either a new committee or one of the existing committees which would also keep in touch with him.

This was seen as an effort to prevent friction between Congress and the war agencies.

WONT TOUCH PRICE CONTROL
Byrnes said that he was moving in on the tax situation, with a meeting on the issue scheduled for tomorrow. He said that the meeting was "merely" designed to see if the government agencies involved were in general agreement. Later he indicated that one purpose of the meeting was to draft the President's statement when he signs the 75 per cent Ruml tax bill.

OWB personnel will be kept small, Byrnes said. He emphasized that he would not have more than a half dozen assistants.

This was seen as another indication that he does not propose to make OWB an over-all planning and directing agency, but intends to keep it as sort of a court of settling disputes.

Byrnes indicated that he is keeping hands off price control and ration problems, which have now reached a critical stage in view of the terrific attack against OPA in Congress. He said that these problems would be handled by Fred Vinson, the new Economic Stabilization Director.

Byrnes told reporters that he had

LOWDOWN -

Some Notes on a Couple of Very Interesting Fights Out of Town

NAT LOW

Despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of top notch fighters are in the armed forces there are still a number around, due to their draft status, who have produced some interesting fights of late.

Most of these fights we have given our usual thorough coverage too—but others, because they have taken place in cities out of reach of New York, we have not been able to tell about.

Two of these interesting if not spectacular scraps took place Tuesday night, one in Boston and the other in Cleveland.

In the Boston battle, which involved the featherweight title, Champ Willie Pep soundly trounced Sal Bartola in fifteen rounds. This was Pep's first full distance defense of the title he took from Chalky Wright some months back and, as was expected, he won handily, drubbing Bartola round after round, darting in, out and around and, when necessary, outslugging him too.

Master Pep is master of footwork and that comprises his main ammunition. Fast as the proverbial lightning he puts together a left hook and a right cross in the time it takes the average fighter to pull himself off his stool. Pep, though, is not too exciting to watch when he is in the ring with a man who can hit hard. When a gent can let fly with a real cruncher, Pep goes on his bicycle and wears down his opponent by his speed alone. This he did against Bartola and Wright. Wright as you know, can hit, but go.

However, against a boxer and speedster, Pep becomes bold and will slug it out like a Joe Louis. His battle with Allie Stolz was the perfect example. Against the lightning and classy Allie, Willie, not fearing a crack on the button which might have upended him, stepped right out and dumped Allie with as pretty a right as you will ever see. He was a veritable tiger that night and caused all the "experts" to raise their eyebrows in amazement.

The other fight, and it seems to have been a corker, was fought out in Cleveland between Jimmy Bivins and Lloyd Marshall. Bivins took this one by a kayo in the 13th round but not until the lighter Marshall had put up a spirited fight.

We read Bill Corum's account of the battle in that unmentionable Hearst sheet, and Bill, one of the better fight writers in the business, gave a vivid and authentic picture of the sly and deceiving Mr. Bivens in action. . . .

Corum describes Bivins as being like a playful kitten one minute and a thunderbolt in the next. Which is Brother Bivins to a "T." Bivins is perhaps the best fighter in the business today. He would probably lick the stuffings out of Billy Conn and would also give Joe Louis a tussle. Bivins has never really gone all out in a fight. He disdainfully goes through the motions until he gets stung, then pities the man who stings him.

Terrifically fast and elusive for a lighthweight, Bivins' most devastating punch is a left hook that sort of glides through the air nonchalantly. It was such a blow, followed by a couple of hefty rights and lefts to the jaw, that dazed Marshall for keeps. And it came after Marshall had almost scored Jimmy with a right to the head that closed his eye.

In our book Bivins is the ranking fighter of the land. He hasn't lost a fight in months and he has beaten soundly all the men in the lighthweight and heavyweight divisions. The manner in which he licked the highly touted and dangerous Tami Mauriello in this city some time ago was enough to convince the sceptics of his ability. We hope he comes in for another showing soon. . . .

But come to think of it, who's he going to fight?

Daily Worker Conference to Meet Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

local union and IWO branch appealed to make sure to select representatives for the conference.

During the last few weeks, almost 30 trade union leaders have sent in individual letters endorsing tonight's conference. Last week 100 trade union leaders from various parts of the country endorsed the national campaign for the financial support and circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker, of which this conference is a part.

The papers are endeavoring to raise a larger sum this year than in 1942, because of the rising cost of paper and other services. On that account, "and because of the greater service that these papers can perform in this vital hour," the committee in charge urged an especially large turn-out at tonight's meeting.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
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2 times 40
3 times 50
4 times 60
5 times 75
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CONSTANT READER

Fathers and Sons: The
Lindberghs of Minnesota,
LaFollettes of Wisconsin
By SENDER GARLIN

A DISTINGUISHED name can become a weapon for good or evil—depending, of course, upon its utilization. There was a time for instance, when the name of Robert Marion LaFollette, the elder, inspired hundreds of thousands of Americans. This was true not only in the Middle West where the LaFollette name was magic but in many sections of the United States.

Like the elder Lindbergh, the Populist lawyer who represented Minnesota in Congress from 1910 to 1917, the late Senator LaFollette tilted many a windmill, but he also fought powerful foes.

Both were among the last of the Mohicans who related the encroachments of the giant trusts, the railroads and the monopolists who squeezed the "little man"—in this instance the small farmers and business men.

Charles Lindbergh, Sr. wrote a book called the "Money Trust." His son later married into that trust, and betrayed all the ideals his father represented by his service to the Munichmen and his leadership of the pro-Nazi America First.

I have been reading "The Progressive" published in Madison, Wis. It is the successor of LaFollette's Magazine, founded in 1907 by the elder LaFollette. "The Progressive" is the mouthpiece of Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., U.S. Senator from Wisconsin and his brother Philip, ex-Governor of Wisconsin.

If this periodical is helping to win the war against Hitler, then it is time to demand the lifting of the ban on Coughlin's late unlamented "Social Justice." For "The Progressive," while less blatant in its technique, is nevertheless an active agency spreading defeatism.

Chief contributor to the paper is William Henry Chamberlin, one of the most insidious foes of Soviet-American collaboration and the man who is responsible for the statement that "Western civilization should have contrived, in 1930, to have set Hitler and Stalin at each other's throats." This, of course, was the keystone of Munichism which almost brought the world to the brink of disaster.

In the current (June 7) issue of "The Progressive" Chamberlin sneers at the Atlantic Charter and talks about the "fanfare of schemes for giving a quart of milk to every Hotentot, providing Patagonians with electric light and making sure that no country, not even remote Ethiopia, misses the benefits of Lend-Lease."

His patter about "the restoration and improvement of the American standard of living" which he calls "the forgotten peace aim" is a pretext for an attack upon the Roosevelt administration. Methods for winning the war by John L. Lewis type of sabotage apparently have no interest for Mr. Chamberlin.

The notorious Milton Mayer, author of the anti-Semitic article in "The Saturday Evening Post" which aroused the indignation of millions, is also a regular contributor to "The Progressive." Mayer, who was associated with "America First," writes cynical pieces saturated with defeatist poison.

Reactionary senilities are offered by Oswald Garrison Villard, former publisher of "The Nation." In the current issue of "The Progressive" Villard, gazing into his crystal ball, gives his special interpretation to the dissolution of the Communist International.

"The darkest shadow upon the cause of the United Nations," Villard groans, "is the total absence as to how he (Stalin) will act when peace comes." This is the same spectre that haunts Senator Reynolds of North Carolina and others who have aided the fascist cause in this country.

Villard's contribution to Soviet-American collaboration for the fight against Hitler consists of the infamous assertion that "human life counts for nothing in the Russia of today."

One cannot assume that mere lack of space prevented Mr. Villard from saying a word or two about the desirability of achieving victory over the Axis.

In the same manner that the defeatist-appearance editorials in the New York Daily News inspire letters in kind in the "Voice of the People" column so the letters in "The Progressive" reflect the teachings of the editors and staff writers.

One letter which compliments Mr. Villard for his eulogy of John L. Lewis says: "Instead of being a traitor, as most of the venal press characterizes Lewis, he is, in my judgment, a super-patriot."

Another letter which calls for the reorganization of America First "for the picking of a third party" fires this depth charge: "When Germany, Britain and Japan declared war, their dictators did not ask the consent of the people, and when the conscription bill and the Lend-Lease bills were passed, or the tearing up of the Neutrality Act was accomplished, our own statesmen did not consult the American people."

In inviting readers to send in letters the editors declare that they "have the duty of rejecting manuscripts which violate the laws of libel and sedition and the unwritten standards of common decency."

These qualities, to be sure, are found not only in the two letters above quoted; they characterize the general editorial policy of this publication.

Books in Wartime

A new list of 16 books, divided into three different categories, and recommended for wartime reading, has just been issued by the Council on Books in Wartime. The three classifications of the books are "People-Problems-Plans," "Frontline Action," and "Wartime Fiction."

This is the fourth "recommended list" to have been issued by the Council. Organized by publishers, booksellers, librarians and literary editors all over the country, the Council releases these lists periodically so that the American reading public will have a better understanding of the war, the world's battlefronts, and of the problems of the peace that will follow the war. The current list was prepared by the Council's advance readers: Donald Gordon, of the American News Company, Virginia Kirkus, of the Virginia Kirtus Bookshop Service, Francis Ludlow, of the Baker and Taylor Company, John Beecroft, of the Literary Guild, and Amy Love-man, of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Included in the first category, "People-Problems-Plans," are the following six books: "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic," by Walter Lippman (Atlantic Monthly Press - Little Brown); "Mother Russia," by Maurice Hindus (Doubleday Doran); "The Wind That Swept Mexico," by Anita Brenner and George R. Lelington (Harper); "Journey Among Warriors," by Eve Curie (Doubleday Doran); "Miracle in Hellas," by Betty Watson (Macmillan).

"Frontline Action" books recommended by the Council include: "Queens Die Proudly," by W. L. White (Harcourt, Brace); "Old Nameless," by Sidney Shaleit (Appleton); "Wildcats Over Casablanca," by Lt. Malcolm T. Wordell and Lt. Edwin N. Seller (Little, Brown); "Combined Operations," by Hilary St. George Saunders (Macmillan); "War Eagles," by Col. James Saxon Childers (Appleton); "Assignment

to Nowhere," by Lowell Bennett (Vanguard); "The Last Days of Sevastopol," by Boris Yevstehov (Knopf); and "Shot Out to Tokyo," by Corey Ford (Scribner).

The two "Wartime Fiction" books recommended are: "There's Something in the Air," by Flying Officer X (H. E. Bates), published by Knopf; and "The Ship," by C. S. Forester, published by Little, Brown.

Loew's State Show
Bill Bardo and his Orchestra, featuring Judy Powers, Col. Marvin "Ace" Hamby and "The WPA Boys" headline the stage opening at Loew's State Theatre today for one week. Other stars on the vaudeville roster include Joe Howard, Marion Colby, Mario & Floria, Lew Hoffman and the Iwanows. The screen attraction is "China" with Alan Ladd.

Student Prince Revived
A revival of The Student Prince, the Dorothy Donnelly-Sigmund Romberg opera, has opened at the Broadway Theatre. Cast includes Everett Marshall, Ann Pennington, Frank Horvath, Barbara Scully and Detmar Poppen.

Irving Place Festival
Continuing the sixth week of its Soviet and French film festival, the Irving Place Theatre, shows today and tomorrow, the Soviet film "Peasants," and the French film "Harvest," by Hilary St. George Saunders (Macmillan); "War Eagles," by Col. James Saxon Childers (Appleton); "Assignment

Scene from Langston Hughes' spectacle drama "For This We Fight," which was presented at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden Monday night.

Negro Role in American Life Brilliantly Told in Pageant

By Ralph Warner

The Garden was subcharged with an electric tension. Negro leaders, white leaders, trade unionists, ministers, a woman Negro educator from North Carolina, a Negro youth from the Deep South.

Vito Marcantonio had crystallized the sentiments of 20,000 in the Garden, and 10,000 who stood on Eighth Avenue, with a stirring narrative of the fight for H. R. No. 7, the anti-poll tax bill.

In words, these orators of the people had pledged their energies to fight Hitlerism wherever it is found, in Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea. And also Hitlerism at home.

And then, at a late hour, the pageant of the Negro people began.

The beautiful pageant, "For This We Fight," was written by the noted poet Langston Hughes. Enacting it were the largest collection of great stars ever to appear in a Madison Square Garden production. They included Paul Robeson, Canada Lee, Duke Ellington, Kenneth Spencer and Pearl Primus. The spectacle was staged by Dick Campbell and produced by Frank Griffin and Pearl Mullin. Ann Gerlette was the general stage manager. Her associates were Mary Turner, Una Mulzac, Rosette Le Noire and Millicent Ellis. Paralese Williams was assistant stage manager. The radio director was Mark Hess.

If you were unable to attend Monday night's "Negro March to Freedom," you missed one of the most thrilling events of its kind.

A heartening event... an event which, as Congressman Adam C. Powell said, marks the birth of the New Negro, a Negro who marches step by step with his fellow white American.

The diamond-pointed stage, set in the center of the Garden was again used for a series of scenes. The framework of the tale, eloquently written by Langston Hughes, was a prologue in which two Negro children ask their father questions. Henry Jackson, who lives on Seventh Ave., whose children go to F.S. 113 sat on his lounge at home as he told the Negro role in American life.

Crispus Attacks in the Boston Massacre
Crispus Attucks led the attack on the bullying red coats in the Boston massacre. Phyllis Wheatley, "the ex-slave poetess," read her inspiring lines to her white sisters of Massachusetts.

A slave auction took place before the eyes of the great audience, which heard the snap of the slave dealer's whip, and read the terror in the eyes of the black-skinned men and women.

Then came the first rumblings of revolt. Nat Turner's rebellion, the daring, pitiless leadership of Elijah Lovejoy, the gracious leadership of Harriet Tubman, as she led her people into Freedom Land.

White-bearded John Brown defied guns and gunpowder, as he shed his blood in defense of a free Kansas. And Frederick Douglass walked into the White House, and patiently explained to Abraham Lincoln why an Emancipation Proclamation would help win the war between the States.

Reducing Freedom To a Sham
After the bitter struggle came a brief moment of freedom. But Reconstruction, and Tennessee Johnson, reduced this freedom to a sham. The Ku Klux Klan rode in the Garden, used all the fascist tricks of today to reduce the Negroes of the South to a new form of slavery.

This was the story of the pageant, told with words and music, and with an epilogue which brought the tale down today. In a blazing climax, the Negro March to Freedom appealed fervently for the removal of all barriers, social and

political, for all Americans, white and black.

Interpolated in the pageant was a series of personal appearances of Negro stars of theatre, concert and the stage. Paul Robeson sang gloriously, and in the mood of the audience, a spiritual, "Joe Hill," a beautiful tribute to Negro aviators of the present war, and his immortal presentation of "Old Man River."

Canada Lee, in the role of a sailor returning from Murmansk, told an indelible picture of the Negro who risks his life to make the seas of the world safe. It was a new revelation of the brilliance of Lee's genius as an actor.

And Duke Ellington, whose swing popularity antedates that of the jazz band leaders of the day, played a medley of his popular tunes of the last twelve years. Pearl Primus, who dances against Jim Crow, exhibited her special talent as pantomimist of the dance—hers is another rare talent.

It was more than an evening of entertainment, although the entertainment capped the evening richly. It was a demonstration of the will of all Americans, of whatever colored skin—to win the war against fascism, abroad; and also at home.

RADIO PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS
Masterwork Hour, 9:00 A.M., WNYC. — Department of Markets Question Box, 2:05, WNYC. — Isolation-Gilbert and Sullivan, 2:15, WNYC. — This is Our Enemy—OWI Rebroadcast, 4:30, WNYC. — Treasury Star Parade, "Thirty for One" with Joseph Schildkraut and Peter Lorre, 6:00, WNYC. — Golden Gate Quartet, 6:15, WABC. Victory is Our Business, 7:15, WOR. — Bob Burns, Comedy, 7:30, WEAF. — Fannie Brice and Frank Morgan, 8:00, WEAF. — Mary Astor and Mischa Auer, 8:00, WABC. — The Aldrich Family, 8:30, WEAF. — Major Bowes Amateurs, 9:00, WABC. — Rudy Vallee, 9:30, WEAF. — Stage Door Canteen, 9:30, WABC. — The First Line, Navy Show, 10:00, WABC. — The March of Time, 10:30, WEAF.

9:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-News: Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ-Killdeer; Music; Comedy
WABC-News; Music; Talk
WABC-News Bulletin
9:05-WABC-Horace Heidt Orchestra
9:10-WEAF-Minute Men-Ralph Dunne
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WJZ-News

The Argentine 'Revolt'

by James S. Allen

NOW it is the people's turn in Argentina.

The ruling oligarchy squirmed, pranced and then labored in the overwhelming national crisis. All it could produce was a caricature of Francisco Franco in the Casa Rosada.

It could not be otherwise. For the people who trotted forth the new "government," it is now apparent, are merely the puppets of the old one.

Something new had to be added. Castillo's decrepit regime was wobbly, inadequate and shaken to the roots.

Its pro-Axis "neutrality" in the war and pro-fascist "neutrality" in domestic affairs had become untenable.

The war has developed contrary to the expectations of Senor Castillo and his friends. They expected a very long war ending in a negotiated peace—a prospect, they thought, which would allow them great freedom to maneuver and bargain with both sides for economic and political advantages.

Events since last November have rendered this policy bankrupt.

The war has turned against the Axis. The great accumulation of anti-Hitler power, combined with greater unity, ordains Axis defeat, and sooner rather than later.

The ruling oligarchy views with alarm the growing strength of Brazil, a United Nation. Chile's break with the Axis threatened complete isolation within the Hemisphere.

The growing instability of the Franco regime in Spain, the chief avenue of economic and political intercourse with the Axis powers, made the future even gloomier.

Italy's crisis, brought to a white heat by the Tunisian victory and the impending attack, had its reverberations in the Argentine ruling clique which always felt a great nostalgia for the Black Shirt type of grandeur.

The wind was blowing up a storm—a global storm—ready to descend in all its fury upon the center of fascist devotion: Nazi Germany.

The Castillo regime had to move, either against the storm or with it.

Within the country, the anti-democratic measures of the regime lacked the determination and firmness to cope with the rising popular movement.

The imposition of Castillo's can-

didate for President in the September elections could no longer be assured by the traditional methods of electoral fraud and "ordinary" repressions under the "state of siege."

These methods had become outworn. The popular upsurge, although hampered by disunity, was already seeking new channels and promised to break out of the repressive limits imposed by Castillo.

The old regime was limited in its counter-measures against the people by the necessity of maintaining the pretense of constitutionality. Castillo's function was to erect a national, pro-Axis and pro-fascist policy, without making a complete break with legality.

This could no longer suffice. The government had to move either in the direction of open dictatorship of a fascist type or surrender to the will of the people.

AN economic crisis added to the ferment.

Intensive efforts to increase trade with Chile, Brazil and other Latin American countries could not replace the trade with the United States.

Trade with the Axis via Spain was not providing the benefits which were at first expected. It all went the other way; very little came to Argentina, either in the form of imports, more ships or payments.

The main grain crops of the country were being used as fuel.

Increased exports of cattle products resulted in the conversion of grain lands to grazing lands—and the eviction of tens of thousands of tenant farmers and agricultural workers.

Branches of industry had to close down for lack of machines and parts. Unemployment increased. Speculation and monopoly hoarding sent prices skyrocketing.

The cattle and meat-packing aristocracy benefited. So did the speculators.

But the crisis reached even into the oligarchy. The landowners could not all live off the cattle trade. Capital could not be invested in industry, while in Brazil a new iron and steel industry arose, partially financed and supplied with machines by the United States.

Among the people, the economic crisis impelled larger sectors to act politically.

THE movement for anti-Axis national unity was presenting a real challenge to Castillo.

It arose from the grass roots, and reached into all major political parties.

From the beginning the Communist Party, although in a very tenuous state of semi-legality, was a main driving force seeking to bring

together on the broad basis of national unity all anti-Axis forces.

An important section of the Radical Party, the largest in the country, simultaneously sought to find common grounds with all anti-fascist elements. It fought for a policy of united action without exclusion—meaning, with the participation of the Communists.

On the eve of the military putsch, important steps had been made to bring together the Radicals, the Socialists and the Democrats into a democratic bloc to fight Castillo in the elections. Although the Communists were excluded from the formal union, they supported the new combination. A number of Socialist "disunity" leaders hampered the bloc by fighting for a prominent place on the ticket.

Within the Confederation of Labor an important victory had been won with the defeat of Domínguez, a pro-Castillo man, and the election of Leiros, a unity Socialist, as General Secretary.

Two days before the palace revolt, a special commission of the Radical Party was engaged in important conferences with key provincial political organizations to extend the unity of action already achieved.

The people were getting into motion. If a Castillo victory had been proclaimed in the September elections, it would have been merely a formal bid for power. It would not have been accepted by the people.

THESE, generally, are the objective conditions which prevailed when the army—navy camarilla marched into Buenos Aires, "deposed" Castillo and proclaimed his war minister the new "chief" of government.

The first actions of the new Junta have made it clear that this was not an anti-Axis revolt.

The primary objective of the palace coup was to anticipate popular action against the Castillo regime, to block it and to crush the movement of national unity.

It is a move towards a fascist-military dictatorship, dropping all pretense of constitutionality.

With respect to foreign policy, the military coup seeks to place the ruling oligarchy in a more favorable position to maneuver and, if necessary under external pressure, to make a shift without the intervention of the people.

But the military junta of General Ramirez is even more unstable than the constitutional junta of President Castillo.

The military coup was not a revolution. It was only a change of tactic and method by the ruling oligarchy. But it has opened a revolutionary period for Argentina.

The people will supply the revolution.

Negro Freedom Rally--A Great Lesson for Unity and Victory

By James W. Ford

IF ANYONE wanted to know to what political heights the Negro people have matured he should have been at the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden on June 7.

This was indeed an outstanding event in New York and the greatest demonstration of unity between Negro and white ever held in our city.

There are many valuable lessons to be drawn from that meeting not alone for the Negro people but for all America. These lessons have to be studied and applied at once to meet the epochal events that stand on our door steps.

This was not a meeting of "Negro exclusiveness." It was a great political demonstration for the entire nation. In the first place it demonstrated that the Negro people know what this war is all about. They know what is at stake in it for themselves and for the nation. They know that it is their war and that they have a share in it. They know that this war has got to be won and that it will be won. They know that the fullest unity of the nation is necessary to win it.

The twenty thousand people who jammed the Garden and the fifteen thousand outside, voted their support to the abolition of the poll tax; for the opening of the second front; for close friendship between our country and our allies; for all-out production of the weapons necessary to win the war; for the sharpest struggle against the appeasers, defeatists, Negro-baiters and anti-Semites; for trade union unity and rejection of the suicidal policy of John L. Lewis in the labor movement; for equal rights and destruction of Nazi racial policies and for full backing of President Roosevelt and our government. But above all, the rally demonstrated support to all these things, it went far beyond these necessary steps to win the war. This meeting above all demonstrated that we are in a great epochal moment, comparable to all the great crises of the nation, and

that this moment requires the fullest national unity of everybody in America who loves his country and who sincerely wants to win the war.

Let nobody whisper in the ranks of the Negro people or in the nation at large who thinks in terms of excluding from national unity any sect or group, racial, political, religious or otherwise sincerely devoted to winning the war, fail to understand what the Negro people have demonstrated at Madison Square Garden. The first and paramount lesson to be drawn from the meeting is that all artificial barriers and obstructions to unity of the Negro people, of labor, of all strata of the win-the-war population have got to be wiped out and complete national unity be placed in the forefront for victory over the Axis.

The meeting was a great demonstration of the power and force of friendship between the Negro people and labor. The full import of the mutual and common interests between labor and the Negro people was registered in the warmest and most cordial manner. It was backed up by sterling examples of achievements in breaking down discrimination in industry and in labor unions. Therefore, the second signal and important character of the meeting was solidarity of Negro and white workers. This solidarity must be extended and broadened so as to further enhance the unity of the win-the-war forces. Let no one who underestimates what the labor and progressive forces have fought to achieve over the years for the Negro people, fail to take note of the good this fight brought to the Negro people and the power it has for cementing national unity.

Let nobody in the political field who thinks in relation to the Negro people, continue to think in terms of "politics as usual." The Madison Square Garden meeting represents a great upsurge which is taking place among the Negro people throughout the nation. But this upsurge is not being shaped along the lines of the same old methods or patterns of the past. The Negro people have learned and are fast learning to swim in the stream of the progressive political advance-

ment of our country. They will support and will only support those forces that are sincere about establishing a solid progressive future for this country; in the first place in terms of winning this war, the steps required to win it and guarantees for the rights of the Negro people. They intend to continue this course. The test of the sincerity of all parties will depend upon the degree to which they draw lessons from these considerations.

Last night there was evidence that many forces are beginning to draw the proper lessons. Some did not fully take note.

The meeting hailed the historic decision of the WLB in wiping out inequality of wages for Negro workers. It hailed the historic decision of the President in re-establishing the FEPC. It hailed the meeting between President Roosevelt and President Barclay of Liberia. It took full note of the monumental achievements that have accrued to the Negro people under the Roosevelt Administration. How can it be said then that the Administration did not foresee this and at least send a greeting to the meeting?

The "Red bogey" is used by obstructionists and defeatists to disrupt the Negro peoples' movement. The support which the Communist Party registered to last night's meeting and the absence of fear of Communists by the initiator is another sterling example from the Negro people of the constructive role of the Communists in helping to unite the Negro people to win the war.

The stirring pageant, "For This We Fight," by Langston Hughes was a beautiful and dramatic political presentation of the role of the Negro people in the history of our country. It was punctuated with the great performance by Paul Robeson, Duke Ellington, Pearl Primus, Kenneth Spencer, Canada Lee, and the entire cast of Negro and white participants.

All told, for a brief analysis, the Negro Freedom Rally was a great turning point in the Negro people's political activity which coincides with the moment of the opening of the second front which together with the Red Army will crush Hitler in a two-front war and wipe out Hitler and Hitlerism.

'Daily' Council News

Tonight, hundreds of delegates from trade unions, shops, fraternal organizations and Communist Party clubs and branches will gather at Webster Hall to launch the \$120,000 financial drive of the Daily Worker and The Worker. This year the financial drive coincides with the drive for subscriptions to The Worker. Not only are these two drives taking place simultaneously but there is a direct link between them. That link is as follows:

All money obtained for The Worker subscriptions here in New York will be considered part of the financial drive. This is being done in recognition of the fact that a substantial increase in circulation for The Worker is the best guarantee of making up the present deficit of the paper. This should be an additional stimulus to those individuals and groups upon whom the successful carrying through of these drives depend.

In making plans for the activities surrounding these drives in the coming weeks, we must keep the following in mind:

First, in the desire to see the speediest possible fulfillment of the financial drive, we should not concentrate completely on raising large sums of money at the expense of securing only a minimum number of subscriptions. On the other hand limiting our efforts only to securing subs and neglecting to raise substantial contributions is equally a mistake. The answer is to find a happy medium by a combination of both. First, we can all agree that \$10.00 raised in the form of ten new subscriptions to The Worker is a double gain. We may at the same time find that those who in the past have made contributions in support of our press will do so again, but that this time they would be willing to earmark part of their contribution in the form of a sub to The Worker. Furthermore, small parties can be arranged in homes where both subscriptions and financial contributions can be secured.

So much for individual contributions and subscriptions. This same procedure can be enlarged upon in fraternal lodges, trade unions, shops, etc. When making an appeal for financial assistance to the Daily Worker and The Worker, it is advisable and actually will be more successful, if it is placed on the basis of part of the financial contributions being allocated for a subscription to The Worker.

This can be a strong selling point, since the contributors and/or subscribers will see in their sub to the paper, the living reality, the living product of their assistance. For six months to a year they will receive more or less of a stockholders report, which they will look forward to with great interest and enthusiasm once they have been introduced to the paper. In other words by getting a sub as part of the financial contribution we will be presenting them with the most effective kind of receipt possible.

The first results in the campaign launched to have "Every Branch Adopt a Newstand" are beginning to come in. The best example so far of what can be accomplished is seen in the results obtained by a branch in the T-9-11 A.D. Manhattan, in whose community a newstand on 168th St. and Central Park West is located. Some five weeks ago this newstand was selling no more than five papers a day. Members of this particular branch approached the newstander and indicated to him that they were launching a campaign to get readers of the Daily Worker to place a standing order for their papers with him. In return he agreed to give the paper a "flat" display alongside the other newspapers. As a result of their efforts since then, that newstand now sells 35-40 copies a day and this with only little effort exerted.

Where an actual plan of work around the newstand "adoption" plan is put into practice, much higher results can be achieved. To help the branches and clubs in securing the participation and cooperation of their members in the campaign, the Daily Worker has prepared cards which are now available in all sections to be used in directing members to specific newstands. By incorporating the use of these cards with your own "adoption" plans, the branches can really contribute to a substantial stabilization and increase in the circulation of the Daily Worker.

Worth Repeating

From the Buffalo Evening News:

"Through the restriction of the franchise in poll-tax states, southern Senators and Representatives are perpetuated in office and obtain through seniority powerful committee posts out of all proportion to their abilities in many cases. The fundamental issue, however is one of basic civil rights in a democracy, of which the chief is the right to vote. There could be no more appropriate time for Congress to guarantee the exercise of that right to all—so far as it lies within its power—than during this war to establish democratic freedom and progress."

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943



Churchill's Speech

IT COULD hardly be expected that Churchill in his important speech to the Commons would present an outline of coming military operations. On the basis of the press interpretations of this speech, it is possible to draw many, even conflicting, conclusions as to the plans for the invasion of Europe.

The crucial question is: will Anglo-American armies immediately undertake major second front operations in Europe leading to full-scale coalition warfare together with the Red Army against Hitler Germany?

Churchill says that it is "evident" that amphibious (land and sea) operations of a complex scale are "approaching." His emphasis is continually upon the European theatre, and he refers to both the North African and British Isles bases.

At the same time, he continues to stress bombings from the air as a major weapon. He says that the first war task of Britain is to defeat the U-boats. He implies that United States concentration is upon the Pacific.

He says that the major impending battles will take place on the Eastern Front, and that the Soviet Union will continue to bear the main brunt of the war. He declares that "some" of the weight will be taken off the Red Army by forthcoming operations.

How much of this is a part of the "war of nerves" and deliberate mystification of the enemy is hard to tell.

But one thing is certain. The present bombings and moves towards the invasion of the Italian islands must be considered the preliminaries to large-scale action on the European continent, in full coordination with the Red Army. To fail to do this would mean to let slip the tremendous opportunity to crush Hitler and the Axis most rapidly and effectively.

Labor and the people must fight energetically against all elements seeking to prevent the unfolding of this strategy. While mobilizing full support to all developing military operations, they must continue to stand firmly on the ground of a major second front in Europe now.

WLB Must Decide

THE break-off of mine negotiations in disagreement puts a definite end to John L. Lewis' claims that he could come to a settlement with the operators through negotiations. It only proves that government intervention and decision in the dispute was necessary at a very early stage of the conferences.

As matters are now, the country already has had two strikes, immense coal output has been lost, the war of nerves is still on and Lewis threatens a new walkout at the conclusion of his "truce" on June 20.

What does the breakdown of negotiations, which started early in March, indicate?

Firstly they show that the coal operators are far more concerned with high profits than with the country's interest.

Secondly, Lewis, exploiting their stand, has been maneuvering developments for his defeatist and anti-Roosevelt purposes.

Actually, the operators and Lewis have been using each other to bring the picture to what it is today. As late as last week

Lewis still denounced the War Labor Board and vowed that he would not have anything to do with it.

Had the case been placed in the hands of the WLB when there was first evidence of disagreement, the dispute would have been settled a long time ago, and the miners would have received as favorable a portal-to-portal pay decision and other concessions as is in sight now. This was inevitable because the CIO had already won portal-to-portal pay for its metal miners and won a court decision that actually made wage payment for traveling underground mandatory.

Furthermore, as everyone knows, the relationship to coal prices must be taken into consideration since the operators have conditioned an increase upon concessions from OPA.

But Lewis wasn't really interested in winning anything for the miners, and least of all was he interested in winning anything through peaceful and constructive channels.

As a consequence, the negotiations are where they were three months ago, and the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill is being saddled upon the mine workers and the entire labor movement.

Instead of solving difficulties the Smith-Connally Bill is just the measure to spread the picture in mining to other industries. It is primarily a measure to break the co-operation between the government and the bulk of the trade unions in the interest of the war. It is bound to encourage strikes because its anti-labor curbs would undermine the no-strike agreement which has been upheld by practically all unions.

The War Labor Board should take the dispute and decide it finally and end the war of nerves and dickering, upon which Lewis and the reactionaries feed. Labor should rise to the occasion and tell the President without qualification that Lewis neither acts nor speaks for labor, that the Smith-Connally Bill should be vetoed, that such veto is absolutely essential to safeguard smooth and continued war production.

Greetings, Campos

ALL friends of Puerto Rican freedom will join us, we are sure, in warm greetings to Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, who has just been released from Atlanta Penitentiary after serving part of a term for advocating independence for his country.

Pedro Albizu Campos will find that his cause has made great advances since his imprisonment seven years ago.

His own countrymen have recently expressed a united view through their Legislature for ending the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

The American people, especially its most war-conscious and patriotic sectors, including an increasing number of trade unions, show a growing interest in assuring Puerto Rican freedom in accordance with the necessity and the aims of the world war of national liberation.

Our government is beginning to reflect this sentiment, and President Roosevelt has made some proposals for greater self-rule which opens the door to more basic changes.

The Puerto Rican leader is now in a New York hospital recovering from bad health brought on by his imprisonment. We wish him a speedy recovery, so that he can again take his rightful place in our common cause.